The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,702 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886.
LOMBARDY	3726	500	W. J. Webber	TUESDAY, 8th June.
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	3983	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "
ASSAM	3935	700	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sahle	13th "
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3143	550	E. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3906	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,503	17th June.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th June
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	E. Per ni	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1 0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	1st July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1886.

FOR LONDON.

THE s.s. HANKOW, 3,594 Tons (recently employed by Admirality as a Troopship) will sail for London about 24th June.

Has a splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.

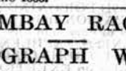
Fare, exclusive of Wines, &c., Rs. 350.

Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	G. Boothby ..... 5th June.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	James Harris..... 17th July.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.
s. s. ARABIA	3,000	480	James Laird..... 17th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... ... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

HALL LINE.
RYDAL HALL FOR ANTWERP.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

THIS splendid Steamer WILL SAIL as above, calling at Malta on MONDAY, the 7th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers only.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, June 2, 1886. Agents.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1465 tons, on MONDAY, 7th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVE always on hand the newest and most complete selection of articles suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
CHRISTENING PRESENTS,
&c., &c., &c.

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

TEA SERVICES,
Comprising Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug and Sugar Tong, complete in Case. Choice Patterns.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

TEA, COFFEE, OR ICE SPOONS.
Sets of six Spoons with Tongs, complete in Case, Fancy Patterns.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 70.

SUGAR BASINS.
Complete with Sifter. Gilt inside. Elegantly chased and engraved. In case complete.
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.

PAP BOWLS.
With Spoons. Gilt inside. Heavily chased. Handsome patterns. In case complete.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 85.

FRUIT SPOONS.
Pairs of Spoons. Gilt inside. Handsomely embossed and chased. In case complete.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.
Ditto ditto with Sugar Sifter to match. In case complete.
From Rs. 70 to 85.

SALT CELLARS.
Sets of six Salt Cellars with Spoons complete. New shapes. In case.
From Rs. 88 to Rs. 95.
Sets of four Salt Cellars with Spoons complete. Very heavy. In case.
From Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Latest fashions. Elegantly chased. Pair in Case.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 45.

MUFFINEERS, &c.
Sets of three engraved "Pepper," "Salt" and "Cayenne." Egg shape. Complete in case.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 48.
Sets of Pillar Castors, consisting of Mustard Pot and two Pepper Castors. Newest style. In case complete.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 105.

BOUQUET HOLDERS.
New shapes and styles. Gilt. In case complete.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

CIGAR CASES.
Plain for Monogram, &c. Richly engraved and chased. In case.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 90.
Ditto with Match Box to match.
From Rs. 105 to Rs. 130.
Ditto with Cigarette Case and Match Box. All en suite.
From Rs. 180 to Rs. 222-8.

CIGARETTE CASES.
The latest novelties, plain or richly engraved and chased. Opening at top, or Book form. In case.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 65.
Ditto with Match Box to match. In case.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 75.

SPIRIT FLASKS.
Plain or Engraved, fitted with Bayonet Catch In case.
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 75.

SNUFF BOXES.
Richly engraved and chased. Gilt inside. In case.
From Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

MATCH BOXES.
In Fancy, Engraved, and other Patterns. To attach to Chain or carry in pocket.
From Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 22-8.

CARD CASES.
Ladies' Card Cases, Japanesque. Richly engraved and chased, and various other neat designs. In velvet and satin lined cases.
From Rs. 55 to Rs. 65.

MEMO TABLETS.
Ivory Leaves in Silver "Japanesque" Covers. To attach to Chain. Richly engraved and chased.
Rs. 27 each.

CHRISTENING SETS.
Heavy Spoon and Fork. Richly engraved and chasd. In velvet and satin lined cases.
Rs. 36 and 40 each.
Massive Knife, Fork and Spoon. Handsome patterns. In velvet and satin lined cases.
Rs. 53, 58 and 60 each.
Elegant Spoon, Fork and Napkin Ring, complete in Cases. Richly engraved and chased.
Rs. 50, 53, and 60 each.
Handsome Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, complete in cases. Neatly ornamented.
Rs. 60, 63, and 65 each.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon. Complete in cases.
Rs. 85, 90 and 98 each.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug. Richly engraved and chased. Very heavy. In satin and velvet lined cases.
Rs. 90, 100, 115, and 130 each.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug with Coral and Bells. Handsomely engraved. In case complete.
Rs. 120, 135 and 150.

CHILDREN'S MUGS.
Heavy Mugs, very richly engraved and chased. Japanesque and many other new fancy patterns. In velvet and silk lined cases.
Rs. 54, 60, 63, 70 and 75 each.

BABIES' RATTLES.
Coral and Bells, &c. Richly engraved and chased. In cases.
Rs. 12, 15, 20 and 25.
&c., &c., &.

(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER any Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1.	per box of 100	.....Rs. 3-8
"	No. 2	"	..... " 3-4
"	No. 3	"	..... " 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TERRA-COTTA PLAQUES
FOR HAND PAINTING.

ROUND—Drilled to admit of insertion of wire for suspending.
Diameter 9 in., Rs. 1-8; 11 in., Rs. 2-0; 13 in., Rs. 2-8.
OVAL—With rings at back for suspending.
Length 9 in., Rs. 1-12; 11 in., Rs. 2-4; 14 in., Rs. 3-0.
Foliated, 11 in., Rs. 2-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Bombay Address:—New Oriental Bank Buildings.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *SPECIALITIES*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE, The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW, "An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG, Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE, The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WARSAW HAIR CUTTING SALOONS,

No. 18, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hinde's Patent Curling Pins, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Perfumery, Hairwashes, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c., from the best Makers. The Proprietor has also on hand a large assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches in all colours and shades, suitable for Theatrical purposes and Fancy Balls. Theatrical Sundries always on hand.

NEW CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

J. FARBSTEIN has pleasure in announcing that he has opened an Establishment for the Manufacture of Cigarettes from the Finest Turkish Tobacco. His extended experience, and his thorough knowledge of Turkish Tobacco, and of the Tobacco Trade both in Turkey and India, enable him to offer to the Public Cigarettes of a quality unsurpassed by any yet imported, or manufactured in India. The employés are all Europeans. Cigarettes can be made from any description or quality of Tobacco in the course of 24 hours after receipt of order.

PRICE LIST.

11 BRANDS—MILD, AROMATIC, AND FULL FLAVOURED.

No.	Rs.		Nos.	Rs.	
1 Warsaw	5	0 per 100	6 Prince Bismarck	3	0 per 100
2 Dubek	4	0 "	7 Cawalla	3	0 "
3 Stambul	4	0 "	8 Basma	2	8 "
4 Grand Duchess	3	0 "	9 The Nile	2	0 "
5 The Rhine	3	0 "	10 Egypt	2	0 "

No. 11 Samson 1-8. Nos. 2 and 6 have mouth-pieces.

TOBACCO.

Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

J. FARBSTEIN,
HAIR-DRESSER & TOBACCONIST,
18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC	****	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC	***	do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC	**	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC	*	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do.	do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

WEN ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. " 5-0. 7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these Important Instruments, as the Monsoon is now shortly expected. We recommend the following, which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act; The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 3; interleaved, Rs. 4-4.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 45
German Silver, "	"	...	...	...	...	" 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition alway guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES, PIANOFORTES, PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850. Ebonized, Rs. 900.
SCHIEDMAYER OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES,
Solid Rs. 800.
R. LIPP AND SON'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
With two Pedals, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE NEW CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 650.
THE BIJOU, OR TRAVELLING PIANOFORTE, COMPASS 5 OCTAVES,
Solid Wood, complete Iron Frame, Rs. 300, packed.
N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.
Full particulars on application.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES

In POONA and the Districts at Reduced Rates.

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE,

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE.

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

French Millinery, Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats, French Flowers and Feathers. | Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Ball and Dinner Dresses. Rich Silk Visiting Dresses. | Rich Lace Dresses and Flounceings. Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING ROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 4TH JUNE.
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
IN THEIR GRAND BURLESQUE, ENTITLED
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP!

The Wonderful Ring, The Magical Lamp,
And the Pretty Young Maiden who loved a great Scamp;
The funny Old Dame and the latest Edition
Of the Musical, Model, and Mystic Magician.

CHARACTERS IN THE BURLESQUE.

ALADDIN ..... Miss Amy Childs.
EMPEROR HANG YU ..... Master R. Stephenson.
HO-FI (Prince of Pekin) ..... Miss Fanny Stanley.
ABANAZAR ..... Miss Dolly Childs.
THE WIDOW TWONKAY ..... Mr. Harry Stanley.
BADROULSADOUR ..... Miss Dolly Inman.
SO-SLIM ..... Miss L. Schlesinka.
SHI-NING ..... Miss L. Inman.
HI-SEE-YU ..... Little Walter.
LY-CHEE ..... Miss Queeny Hodge.
HI SON ..... Miss F. Peters.
NU-MOONE ..... Miss N. De Losme.
SOU-CHONG ..... Miss L. Booth.
WEE-WEE-WEE ..... Little Carl.
HI-FLING-HI ..... Little More.
HI-JUMPSHI ..... Little Knewstud.
SUM-AH-SALT-EE ..... Little Walter.

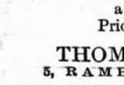
Courtiers, Ladies, Mandarins, Jewelled Fays, Chinese Dancers, Shop-keepers, Hawkers, Tailors, Antipodeans, Citizens, Ballerines, Imperial Guards, and Blackguards, by an army of Auxiliaries.

CHANGING TO THE SUNNY
REALMS OF HAPPINESS.
GOOD NIGHT.

The entire NEW SCENERY throughout, executed by Mr Wm. FARMER, Machinery by J. Lascelles,
New and Magnificent Costumes specially imported from
SUE HING LONG.
The Music by Herr Braun.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 sharp.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S

STEAMSHIP NYANZA,
Captain SHWEDLER, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.
For freight and passage apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR of one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of DRAWING and RETAILING TODDY in the BIJAPUR DISTRICT from 1st August 1886 to 31st July 1887. The privilege will include the right of importing toddy, free of duty, from the Magisterate within the District.

Tenders must be for the whole district, and must reach the Collector of Bijapur not later than noon on 21st June 1886. They must be enclosed in sealed packets bearing the superscription "Toddy Farm Tenders."

Tenders must specify the minimum revenue on account of free tax guaranteed to Government for the term stated. In addition to the fees the licensee will be responsible for all charges for numbering and marking trees licensed to be tapped, and for the payment of interest and penalties to which he may become liable under his license.

The tree tax will be at the rate of Rs. 3 for each Cocoa tree, and at the rate of Re. 1 for each date tree and wild palm. In addition to the tree tax a fee of one anna per tree will be levied on tapped trees standing in Government waste or unoccupied Nos. and in Forest Reserves, which extra fees will be credited to Land or Forest Revenue.

The Acting Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, and no license will issue without the sanction of the Commissioner of Abkari.

Tenders will be opened in public at noon on 21st June 1886 by the acting Collector at his office at Bijapur.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of the terms of the license.

Copies of the license may be seen, and further particulars will be furnished, on application, by the Acting Collector.

E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Collector.
Bijapur Collector's Office, 1st June, 1886.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY
Fine flavour and superior finish.
Price, Rs. 2 per box of 100.
DAWSON'S MUSTER.
Medium length Cheroot-shaped, with straw.
Price, Re. 1-12 per box of 100.
NOBLE'S MUSTER.
A small Cheroot without straw,
of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.
Price, Re. 1-12 per box of 100.
CLUB MUSTER.
Cheroot or Havanna-shaped,
a regular Leisure hour.
Price, Rs. 3 per box of 100.
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Academy Notes for 1878; by H. Blackburn	0	10
Cardinal Sin; by Hugh Conway, Author of "Called Back"	3	12
Duchesse de Langeais; by H De Balzac	2	4
Forty Thousand Miles; by Mrs. H. Vincent	2	4
Hood's Serious Poems	0	10
Medical Missions, Their Place and Power; by J. Lowe	3	4
Pere Goriot; by H. De Balzac	2	4
Photography for Amateurs; by T. C. Hepworth	0	10
Principles of Morals; by J. M. Wilson	2	4
Rus in Urbe; by Mrs. Haweis	0	10
Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel with Notes; by W. Minto	1	4
Shaftesbury (English Worthies Series); by H. D. Traill	1	12
Shrine of Death and other stories; by Lady Dilke	2	4
Someone Else; by B. M. Croker	3	12
Tarantella, a Romance; by M. Blind	3	12
Treatise on Nautical Astronomy; by J. Merrifield	4	12
Cassell's Shakespeare, 3 vols., half morocco	21	0
Chronicles of Crime; by C. Pelham, 2 vols. Illustrated	14	0
Countess Sarah; by G. Ohnet	1	8
Earthquakes and other Earth movements; by J. Milne (International Scientific Series)	3	4
From Korti to Khartoum; by Col. Sir C. W. Wilson	1	8
Hazell's Annual Cyclopœdia	2	4
Mr. Butler's Ward; by F. M. Robinson	1	8
Right Sort; by Mrs. E. Kennard	1	8
Roland, or the Expiation of a Sin; by A. Eclaw	1	8
Soldier's Pocket Book Field Service; by for General Wolseley	3	4
Young Guard; by W. Ricord	1	8
Arithmetic for Schools; by Rev. J. B. Lock	3	0
Bailey's Chemist's Pocket Book	3	4
Bliss of Revenge; by T C Jacob	3	12
Burmese Proverbs and Maxims; by J. Grey (Trübner's Oriental Series)	3	12
Double Cunning; by G. M. Fenn	3	12
George Geith of Fen Court; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	3	12
His Wedded Wife	1	12
Hurrish; by E. Lawless	3	12
Old St. Margaret's; by M. E. O'Dell	2	8
Political Speeches; by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Goschen	1	0
Rome from the Earliest Times to the End of the Republic; by A. Gilman	3	4
Une Journee D'Enfant; by A Marie	6	0
Works of Shakespeare, Globe Edition	2	4
NEW NOVELS.		
Affinities; by Mrs. Campbell Praed	1	4
Barren Title; by T. W. Spright	0	10
Beaton's Bargain; by Mrs. Alexander	0	10
Black Cross Mystery; by H. Corkran		
Captain Spitfire; by P. A. De Alarcon	0	6
Eliza Armstrong Case	0	8
Foxglove Manor; by R Buchanan	1	4
Gerald; by E. C. Price	1	4
Great Hoggarty Diamond; by W. M. Thackeray	0	6
Grif, a story of Austrian Life; by B. L. Farjeon	1	4
Innocent or Guilty; by M. Greenhill	0	10
John Bull and his Island; by Max O'Rell	0	10
Man Proposes; by Mrs. H. Phillips	1	8
Mark of Cain; by A. Lang	0	10
Molka "Christmas Angel"; by B. L. Farjeon.	0	10
Marriage in High Life; by O. Feuillet	1	8
Queer Stories from Truth; by E. C. Grenville Murray	0	10
Saved in Time; by Mrs Houstoun	0	10
Two Black Pearls; by M. Connor	0	10
Vanity Fair; by W. M. Thackery Vol I	0	10

POST FREE, REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, June 11, at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary & Manager.
Bombay, 4th June 1886.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.

Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.

Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractors will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.

The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.

Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.
K. T. CHISHOLM,
F.R.I.B.A.

FLANNELS
For under wear, Tennis Shirts, &c.
SILK AND WOOL, Rs. 3-0, 3-8 per yard.
GAUZE, Rs. 2-8, 3-0, 3-8 per yard.
SAXONY, Rs. 2-0, 3-0 per yard.
Patterns free.
WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH, CAMPBELL & Co.,
35, ROBERTSON STREET,
GLASGOW.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1876.

SHIP to ORDER any description of English, American, and Continental Goods upon 2½ per cent Commission, selected by Buyers who have had great Colonial experience, and attend to the prompt realization of Produce at highest prices, upon 1 per cent. Commission Orders to be accompanied by Letters of Credit or part remittance in Bank Drafts or Produce. Current Price Lists, Produce Reports, and any necessary Samples or information on application.

Bankers and Reference:—British Linen Company Bank, Union Street Branch.

NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and a the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khasroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,
WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.
All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
ADVERTISEMENT FOR MALT LIQUOR.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department (blank forms whereof can be had on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras), for the SUPPLY of HILL-BREWED MALT LIQUOR for the troops in Upper Burmah for a period of five years, commencing from 1st January, 1887, or such subsequent date as may be fixed under paragraph 11 of this advertisement, in such quantities as may be required will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th June, 1886, and opened by him at the same time and place in presence of those interested who choose to attend.

2. The average consumption of malt liquor may be expected to be as follows:—At Bahmo 14 hogsheads per month; at Mandalay 224 hogsheads per month; at Myingan 37 hogsheads per month; at Pagan 33 hogsheads per month; but it must be distinctly understood that NO FIXED RATE OF CONSUMPTION CAN BE GUARANTEED.

3. A month's reserve of malt liquor equal to 338 hogsheads must be stored at any one or more of the above named stations as may be agreed upon by the contractor and the Commissary-General.

4. The malt liquor shall be delivered by the contractor direct to regimental canteens free of all expense for carriage and delivery and other extra charges, monthly or fortnightly, in accordance with requisitions received from the Commissariat Officers. Each hogshead must contain 54 gallons and be delivered filled to the bung.

5. The empty casks are to be removed by the contractor at his own cost.

6. Half ale and half porter shall be supplied, and the malt liquor shall be subject to approval or rejection by the usual Canteen Committee. In addition to the usual stipulations, the contract deed for the supply of the malt liquor will contain a condition to the effect that, in the event of its being shown by competent authority that after repeated warnings, no improvement in the quality of the malt liquor fails to meet the legitimate requirements of the troops, the Government shall have the right to cancel the contract at any time before the expiration of the five years.

7. The ale shall be brewed entirely from malt and without any sugar, twenty pounds of best new hops suitable for brewing usual export ale being used with each quarter of English malt or to every such quantity of Indian malt as may be equivalent in extractive value to one quarter of English malt, and new dry hops, in the proportion of one pound for each barrel, shall be put into each cask. And, moreover, the entire quantity of the ale shall have a strength of not less than twenty-five pounds to the barrel.

8. The porter shall be brewed entirely from malt and without any sugar, twenty pounds of best new hops suitable for brewing usual export porter being used with each quarter of English malt or to every such quantity of Indian malt as may be equivalent in extractive value to one quarter of English malt, and new dry hops, in the porportion of one pound for each barrel, shall be put into each cask. And, moreover, the entire quantity of the porter shall have a strength of not less than twenty-five pounds to the barrel.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 6,500, paid into the Government Bank or treasury.

10. The contractor will have to sign a form of contract containing the terms on which the malt liquor is to be supplied, and will have to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the contract for all the stations in Upper Burmah at Rs. 25,000.

11. As a balance of English malt liquor may possibly remain on hand on the 1st January 1887, it is hereby notified that no country-brewed malt liquor will be accepted at any station until the English-brewed stock has been expended.

12. A draft of the contract bond can be seen on personal application at this office.

13. The contractor's brewery shall be open to the inspection of Government officers, and the materials used and malt liquor brewed shall, when deemed necessary, be subjected to analysis by the Chemical Examiner, to such extension shall be final.

14. In the event of a railway or rail ways being opened for traffic during the period of this contract between Lower Burmah and any of the stations in Upper Burmah mentioned in para. 2, the reduced rates at which malt liquor will be supplied at stations with which the railway is so connected must be stated in tenders.

15. No offers by telegram will be accepted.

H. P. HAWKES, Colonel,
Commissary-General (Offg.).
Commissary-General's Office, Madras, 17th April 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LOST.—Between Colaba and Boree Bunder a DOCTOR'S MEDICAL DIARY. Whoever returns the same to the undersigned shall be rewarded.—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Fort.

OFFICERS' UNIFORM CASES.—Best Blocked Tin, Air-Tight, Holding Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, &c., &c. Rs. 38.
THORPE & Co.,
Military Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

LADIES' AIR-TIGHT BOXES—For Stowing Dresses, &c., during rains; stronely finished, with brass bolts, lever lock. Rs. 32, Rs. 40, Rs. 45.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

GODOWN WANTED, at once, near Mazagon. State size and rent. Address "ATLAS," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOHEMIAN FLOWER Vases from annas 10, Majolica flower vases from Re 1, fancy table ornaments, choice collection, from annas 8.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort.—Rooms large and airy, available for officers and families at Rs. 3 per day. Arrangements can be made at reduced rates for monthly Residents.

THE best enjoyment during these days is cool drinks and ices, which can be had, of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY. Also wines and spirits of the best quality.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of assorted Boots and Shoes, especially for monsoon season. Moderate prices. Hussanally Mulla Hukumjee and Brothers, No. 1, Crawford Market.

TO BE LET, an AIRY ROOM in the Fort, rent Rs. 25. Apply E. W., *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for a medical gentleman's office, or Barristers' chambers. Apply SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

A CARD.—F. Duckworth, M. D., Surgeon Major, Retired List. 10, Victoria Road, Byculla. Open to Engagements, public or private.

A CHEMENES—12 choicest named sorts most distinct, 3 annas each, or Rs. 2 per doz. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.—A small quantity of Knight Bevan and Sturges' Cement in casks of 3½ cwt. Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Supscription, Rs. 12 per year.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves. 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—On Commission Sale—A colonel's complete outfit, almost quite new, will be sold cheap. Apply John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The SCOTCH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be reopened on Monday, the 7th of June.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4½ × 3½	per dozen Rs.	1	4
5 × 4	"	"	"	2	0
6½ × 4¾	"	"	"	2	12
7 × 5	"	"	"	3	4
10 × 8	"	"	"	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Damodar Heerjee late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DEVKA AVAHOO, widow of the said deceased, the sole Executrix named in the said Will...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty six and in the 49th year of our Reign.

Sealed
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. A. WATKINS,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
The 28th day of May 1886.
MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a choice collection of rare plants in pots and tubs at Chinchpoogles, Parel Road, No. 414.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 5th inst. at 6 p. m. the whole of the collection of rare plants in tubs and pots, such as choice crotons, begonias, ferns, codiarum, longifolims, panax nitidum, and roses of varieties, Jerraniums, Panux, Longifoliums, Alocacia, Myrtle Jasmin, Plumbages, Hibicus, Bainsteria, Laurifolia, belonging to E. WRIGHT, Esq.

Now on view.

N.B.—To suit intending purchasers, the plants will be put up in small lots.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by public auction the following:—

A sample case of Gent's, Ladies, and Childrens Boots and Shoes of best make.

A sample lot of earthenware containing water jugs, plates, &c.

10 cases Lager Beer.

On account of Haroon Ebram—
A lot of ready-made clothes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th June, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 33, Hornby Row, (top floor), nearly opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron framed sympathetic pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in perfect order, and as good as new, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, handsome kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, books, gentleman's saddle, set of single harness, garden plants, &c., the property of E. M. WALTON, Esq. The same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dessert, dinner and breakfast services, best plated liquor stand, butter pot, tea service, spoons and forks, biscuit box, cruet and breakfast cruets, toast rack, teapot, reading lamp, table cutlery, tea trays, dish covers, handsome French polished furniture such as a set of teakwood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, hatstand, meat safe, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoy, handsome chiffonier drawing room, pier, side, card, oval, writing and carved dressing and washhand tables, drawing room easy, low, office, folding, lady's and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, a sweet-toned mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., piano stool, glass door book case, iron and teakwood bedsteads, camp cots, clothes and gown presses, mahogany chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, double screen, wardrobe in 3 pieces, bentwood chairs, baba's cot, reclining couch, clothes basket, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging duplex kerosine oil lamps, Brussels and Cambay carpets, handsome oleographs, bath dispense and cook room furniture, copper utensels, water filter, cooking stove, perambulator, choice plants, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 7th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Treacher's Building (3rd floor), Rampart Row, for the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Doring, rich table ornaments, handsome flowervases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, superior oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., the property of E. Charpie, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
7 cases T Red, jaconets.
46 boxes each 1 doz. quarts still hock.
47 " " 3 " Champagne
64 cases " " Pilsener beer

A few articles of furniture of a gentleman consisting of conversation couch, drawingroom chairs, round and pier tables, &c.
11 bales brown packing paper.
1 case gold and silver lametta.
10 casks soft soap.
4 bales old newspaper
10 cases 1lb tins Australian Jams.

On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Mahomedally—
CM 2723-3 cases gate hooks
B " "
CM 2746-7-2 " chisels, &c
JEB 193-99-2 " files

On account and at the risk of Hajee Rahimtoolla Hajee Dawood
HRHD 3 cases accordians and concertinas

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Esmailjee—
20 cases eau-de-Cologne.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Essoofbhoy Cadurbhoy—
6 cases glass beads.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Sulliman, 676 dozens cotton hose.

On account and at the risk of Keekabhoy Abdool Hoosein,
11 bales pot paper.
5 " brown packing paper.

On account and at the risk of Fazul Dossa
3 cases punkah table lamps
4 " chandelier goods
31 " hanging lamps

On account and at the risk of Banajee Framjee Moonshee
1 tricycle

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 " mail phaeton.
1 " strong landau
1 strong brougham.

And many other carriages and horses which may be offered.

The property of an officer consisting of uniform, electroplated claret jug, biscuit box, cake basket, telescope, &c.

SALE of valuable landed property at Samuel Street or Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premise, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Hassuna Moosa, viz.:—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Samuel Street, formerly called Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under Nos 272, 274, and 276.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome harmonium, a miniature billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong built brougham, a strong Bareilly cart, a powerful grey Australian horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J PARTRIDGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4th June, 1886.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CHOCOLATE DRAGEES.
NOUGATINES.
ABRICOTINES.
CRYSTALLIZED GINGER.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fail to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £300,000.
GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of John Posner, Esq., of Delhi—

Per s s Australia.

H G
10 2—1 bale containing tapestry and velvet carpet.
& Co.
7-8—2 cases machine thread in boxes.

On account and at the risk of the Secundrabad Co-operative Stores—

Per s s Cathay.

H G
733 6-7—2 cases buttons.
& Co.
8—1 case sheetings, and men's, women's and children's socks and stockings.
9—1 case knives, scissors, razors, lady's leather bags and pieces of embroidery.

On account and risk of Messrs. N. Bomanjee and Co.—

Per s s Liscard.

H G
16 2 bales broad cloth.
& Co.

Per s s Ancona.
" 12—1 case black Solcil and Cashmere cloth, grenade, lady's colored silk hose, silk handkerchiefs.
Per s s Clan Cameron.
" 1-8—18 bales broad cloth.

AUCTION SALE, of racers and hacks at Messrs. Mahomed Bawker and Co.'s Stable at Nos. 33 and 35, Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the following racers and hacks:—

1 bay Arab maiden horse "Shytan," 5 years old, 14-1½ high, very promising racer.
1 chesnut Arab maiden galloway, "Knight of the Garter," 5 years, 13-3½ high.
1 bay Arab maiden galloway "Balfour," 6 years old.

The above are all registered at the Western India Turf Club and are sold only because Mr. Ali bin Ameer, the well-known Arab merchant, is proceeding to his native country.

Also on account and risk of Mr. John Wheal, Agent to H.H. the Maharajah of Jodhpore, 1 bay Arab colt "Revenge," 3 years old, 14-2½.
1 Bay Arab colt "Balsaman," 4 years old, 14-3.
1 chesnut Arab colt, about 16 hands, rising 5 years, registered. These horses are also registered at the Western India Turf Club. The above horses are worth the attention of the public, as such an opportunity does not occur every day in Bombay. Intending purchasers only have to visit the horses, and they will speak for themselves.

Also a few other Arab horses and galloways, the property of different Arab dealers, proceeding to their native country.

The horses are now standing on view at the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 5-30 p.m.
Band, East York. Regt., Colaba, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bengore Head (s), and Royal George, for Havre; Medusa (s), Hongkong; Sahara (s), Hull; and Cleveland (s), Port Said.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for May 1886:—Daily average attendance 179, admissions 1,736, of whom there were 542 males, 124 females, and 770 children.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. St. Bernard left the dock on Wednesday, the s.s. Arrogate and Zambesi entered, and the s.s. Cleveland and Lombardy left it yesterday.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is—Black and Yellow: Mr. Barton, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Foote *vs.* White: Major Beaver, Mr. Gray, Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Savile. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Sitaling Devising, late First Class Hospital Assistant in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

ASSAULT.—Moosajee Essajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of committing an assault on Soobrati Kurrimbux, on the night of the 25th ultimo, at Curaetjee Sookeejee Street. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A NATIVE CRAFT SUNK.—A pattimar named Futhay Dowla, laden with sandalwood, chillies, &c., belonging to one Ramchunder, struck upon a sunken rock off Sewree, on Wednesday last, and sank immediately after. Portion of the cargo was picked up by the water police, and forwarded on to the Port Officer.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—The management of the Stanley Opera Company have made arrangements with the native company, who have been performing in the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to relinquish their lease of the Theatre for those nights. The Stanley Company will produce on Saturday night Offenbach's comic opera, "La Fille de Madame Angot."

DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Manockjee Nasserwanjee Kaegalí, a Borah, was charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee with giving a false declaration of goods to the G. I. P. Railway authorities at Wari Bunder. He had attempted to defraud the company by passing off nails for rivets. On the charge being proved, the defendant, who was defended by Mr. Mankar, barrister, was fined Rs. 25.

MUSIC AT THE COLABA BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Colaba Bandstand, this evening at 5-30:—

March	Garde Imperiale	Ardel.
Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Valse	Près de toi	Waldteufel.
Scena from	Les Huguenots	Meyerbeer.
Polka	Now and Then	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—Ooda Shrichund was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 25, the property of Mungle Rambux, a dhoby living at Tarwaddy, on Wednesday night last. The complainant was sleeping in his house, when the accused came there and removed the ornament from his neck. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL OF A WALL.—The south wall of a four-storied house, No. 67, situated in Marothee Lane, owned by Dorabjee Eduljee, fell in on Wednesday at midnight. No persons were injured, as the tenants had been previously warned of the dangerous state of the wall, and had quitted the premises. The *debris* fell on to a three-storied house, No. 42, owned by Hajee Meer Ally, situated in Bomanjee Street, causing the wall of that house to crack, and one of the floors to partially give way.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Vallobai, aged 70 years. On the afternoon of the 24th ultimo she was knocked down by a bullock-cart at Nesbit Lane, when she sustained a wound on the right knee, and was removed to the hospital. On the 27th ultimo fever set in with inflammation of the lungs, and she became worse, and died on Wednesday afternoon. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was bronchitis, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 1st instant, was 496, being 56 more than the previous week, 39 more than in the week ending 2nd June 1885, and 64 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 274 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 28·32 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 131 deaths from remittent fever, being 27 more than in the previous week, and 19 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 73, 23, and 8 respectively, as compared with 70, 17, and 4 in the same period last year. There was 1 case of cholera as compared with none last week.

A STURDY MENDICANT.—Jumnadas, a sweetmeat seller, his cousin, and a woman, named Ganga, appeared yesterday before Mr. Ryan, to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by one Chetsingh Rambux. The complainant, who described himself as a mendicant, was an able-bodied man, who, as he stepped into the witness-box, struck the magistrate as being a familiar figure in the Court. Before evidence was taken Jumnadas being asked whether he knew the man, replied that he knew him only as having on several occasions seen the inside of a jail. The complainant's story was that he had long been acquainted with the woman Ganga, that he had rendered her every assistance sometime ago when she was very ill, and that she had travelled with him to various places in India and at his expense. She returned to Bombay in company with another man, and the complainant said that in return for all his kindness the woman had now given him to understand that if he persisted in thrusting his attentions upon her, she would have all the bones in his body broken. A few days ago, the complainant happened to be in a temple, where the woman had come for prayers, and on his being pointed out by her to the first and second accused, they threw him down and assaulted him. The accused denied the assault, saying that they were often threatened and annoyed by the man. Gunga told the Court that the complainant frequently came to her house and pestered her for alms, and that as she could not give him anything, being a poor woman, he had brought the false charge against her and the co-accused. She said further that after the summons had been issued, he had offered to withdraw the charge, if she paid him three or four rupees. The mendicant having failed to prove his case, the accused were discharged. The magistrate observed that the complainant's object was simply to extort money from those people, and fined him Rs. 10.

ASSAULT BY A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.

MORARI LUXMON, a tramway conductor, and Jamsedjee Framjee, a starter, were charged before Mr. Ryan, yesterday, with having assaulted one Burjorjee Furdoonjee on the 5th May. The complainant was proceeding on that day from Modi Bay to Colaba in a tramcar. He got down at the junction near the Bank of Bombay, and was waiting for another car, when the first defendant came to him and wanted to see the complainant's transfer pass. On the latter refusing to comply with this demand, the accused, it was alleged, caught hold of him by the throat and struck him, so that the turban on his head fell off. The second accused then came up, and the prosecutor stated that he had assisted the conductor in the assault. After Mr. Davar, barrister, had closed the case for the prosecution, the first accused said in his defence that the complainant had struck him with an umbrella when he went to ask him for his transfer ticket, that two or three Parsees joined the complainant in the assault, and that in the scuffle his money bag fell off.

The Magistrate held that the charge was not proved against the second accused, who was, therefore, discharged. As for the tramway conductor, the Magistrate observed it was true that in his capacity, as a servant of company, he was invested with a little brief authority. But on the present occasion he had abused his authority and had used more force than was necessary to get the transfer pass from the passenger. It was necessary that tramway conductors should know that it was not only their duty, but the interests of the company demanded, that they should be polite to passengers, and that when an altercation of this sort took place nothing was more easy than to call in a police sepoy, and having got the passenger's name, to obtain a summons in this Court for a breach of the bye-laws. The accused was fined Rs. 5.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills combine both sanitive and sanative powers in a high degree: by the former term is understood their ability to preserve health; by the latter their capability to restore health. With these remedies at hand, no invalid need be at fault to guide himself or herself safely through the many trials to which every one is subjected during our long and oft times inclement winters. Coughs, colds, ulcerated throats, quinsey, whooping cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Ointment upon the chest, and by taking the Pills. During damp, foggy weather asthmatical sufferers will experience the utmost possible relief from the injunction of the Ointment, and all tender-chested persons will save endless misery by adopting this treatment.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presiding. The chairman moved the following resolution:—"That the regulations of the company shall be and the same are hereby altered by adding thereto the following Regulation:—11a. The company may, in accordance with the provisions of 'The Indian Companies' Act 1882' from time to time reduce its capital, whether paid up or uncalled or unpaid up, and whether by reduction of the number of its shares or of their nominal value respectively, or otherwise, and may cancel any unallotted shares or lost capital or any capital unrepresented by available assets, and may pay off any capital which may be deemed in excess of the wants of the company, and the company shall have power to consolidate or sub-divide its shares or any of them." The motion, having been seconded by Mr. Trimbak Ramchandar Telang, was carried unanimously. Other business relating to the return of commission placed at the company's disposal being voted to be of a private character, the representatives of the press were asked to retire.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

5-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

THE following letter from Mr. J. Marshall to the Bombay Government gives the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Bankruptcy Bill:—

From J. MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay,—(dated 25th November, 1885).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4606, dated 1st July last, forwarding copy of a draft Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce thereon.

The Bill was referred to a special Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Deputy Chairman, Mr. W. A. Baker, Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Mr. E. Miller, of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., Mr. J. H. Slight, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Vizbucandas Atmaram, of Messrs. Narandas Majaram & Co.; and their report having been approved, the Chamber has now the honour to submit its opinion on the provisions of the Bill.

Some little delay has taken place in forwarding the report to Government, as the Chamber was anxious to obtain the views of business people at home on the actual working of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. These, however, not having come to hand, the Chamber will have the liberty of embodying in a supplementary report any additional information which may hereafter be received in response to the enquiries instituted.

The Bill has been read through and discussed clause by clause, and subjoined will be found in detail, the additions and emendations which the Chamber considers desirable. Before proceeding to the discussion of the provisions of the Bill, however, the Chamber had to consider two broad questions—first, whether in the existing state of things a new insolvency Act was called for; and, second, whether in that event the general principles of the proposed Bill were thoroughly adapted to the requirements of the leading community and to the conditions attending insolvency in India.

To the first question the answer was unanimously in the affirmative. The necessity of a radical reform in the bankruptcy law for India has long been keenly felt by the mercantile public, and has on numerous occasions been the subject of anxious consideration. In the address with which the Chamber had the honour to welcome the arrival in India of His Excellency the Viceroy the matter was prominently mentioned as one of pressing importance; and had it not become known that the Bill, now under report, was in preparation, it was the intention of the Chamber to memorialise Government, begging that action might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.

The second question did not admit of so ready an answer. The conditions under which trade here and at home is conducted are so widely divergent, and the nature and cause of the majority of insolvencies so entirely different, that at first sight the mere fact that the Bill is drawn on the same lines as the English Act carries with it a presumption of possible unfitness. A closer examination of its provisions, however, shows that its leading principle of official control over bankrupt estates is in a great measure a return to what has long been recognised as one of the best features of the present Indian insolvency law. The signal failure in operation and the gross malpractices perpetrated under the Bombay Act for speedy liquidation,—XXVIII of 1865,—which was a distinct departure from this principle, is still well within the memory of several members of the Chamber; and there can be no question that efficient control by responsible, qualified officials must be a fundamental principle of insolvency legislation in India. The absence of the separate supervision exercised in England by the Board of Trade need not, in the opinion of the Chamber, interfere with the effectual working of the Act so long as careful provision is made in the rules that only thoroughly competent officials are appointed to responsible posts, and that they are placed under the guidance and direction of the Court.

A very marked difference between the law of insolvency here and in England exists in imprisonment for debt being still maintained in India, and the opinion of the Chamber it would be unadvisable as yet to deprive creditors in this country of that power. There are no doubt weighty arguments in favour of following English legislation. Amongst the poorer classes their personal liberty in reality constitutes the security on which they are able to obtain advances; and were the power of utilizing that security once removed the ability of contracting debts beyond their means of repayment would be done away with also, and much unnecessary extravagance in the shape of expenditure on marriage and other festivites—which accounts for a considerable proportion of the insolvencies amongst the lower classes—would thus be avoided. In other words, by removing the power of getting into debt, people would be compelled to live within their means. While admitting this as regards the poorer classes, the general opinion amongst merchants and bankers is decidely adverse to the abolition of liability to imprisonment for debt from a mercantile point of view. The change would be too radical, and by altering the basis on which business has been conducted in this country from time immemorial, might seriously interfere with the ordinary course of trade. As to whether or not the Bill in its present form fully contemplates the existence of imprisonment for debt is more a question for skilled lawyers than a body of laymen, and the Chamber therefore would content itself as regards this point by merely expressing the opinion that it cannot be too carefully considered.

So far as Bombay is concerned—and the same probably holds good in the other Presidency-towns—one of the greatest disadvantage which creditors have to contend with is the facilities which fraudulent debtors have for escaping from the jurisdiction of the Court by absconding into Native territory. Amongst a certain class of Native traders—and that by no means the lowest—this is a very common means of evading punishment, and owing to the ease with which it can be accomplished, it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy. The Chamber quite appreciates the serious difficulties there are in the way of bringing about a remedy, but it would earnestly solicit the attention of Government to this point. Once make it possible for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States, and reckless trading amongst Native dealers will have received a deathblow, which no other form of legislative enactment could administer.

The Chamber observes that the draft Bill omits the disqualification of a bankrupt to hold certain offices, as provided under Part II of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. The advisability of this omission the Chamber is very much inclined to question, as there is no doubt that, especially amongst Natives, the holding of certain appointments carries considerable dignity, and the deprivation of these as the direct result of bankruptcy might have a wholesome deterrent effect. In the opinion of the Chamber the Bill should provide for the disqualification of a bankrupt for holding the following positions, where not already settled by existing Acts, namely:—

Member of the Legislative Council.
Justice of the Peace.
Member of the Town Council or Municipal Corporation.
Member of a Port Trust or Harbour Board.
Director of a Joint Stock Company.

The eligibility of bankrupts for these offices after obtaining their discharge might be made dependent on the nature of the bankruptcy as certified by the Court.

Taking each section in order, the Chamber begs to submit the subjoined remarks:—

Section 5 (1) (d).—In addition to this clause the Chamber considers it important for the due protection of creditors that in the case of a firm which has carried on business at a place where a Bankruptcy Court exists, and has partners where there is no such Court, the estate should be wound up at the place where the Bankruptcy Court is, and the partners elsewhere should be liable to have their assets at once taken possession of by the official receiver. Further that, if a firm so constituted becomes insolvent, the act of insolvency of any one partner should render all other partners, wherever situated, insolvent also, and liable to have their property attached by the Court.

Section 8.—The Chamber is of opinion that this section should provide that in the case of a debtor with no available assets the Court should not be able to give a complete discharge, but should have power to compel him to proceed with his insolvency. An *interim* order might be granted in the first instance, but revoked, unless the debtor proceeded with the insolvency when called upon to do so.

Section 12.—The advertisement giving notice of the receiving order should, the Chamber thinks, be published in at least one of the leading local newspapers in addition to the Government Gazette, and this suggestion should be made applicable in every instance where notice by advertisement is provided for, notably in section 19, (5), section 27 (5), section 30 (3).

Section 15.—As the time fixed for submitting a statement of a debtor's affairs seems very limited, it is suggested that under sub-section (2) (i) where an order is made on the petition of the debtor, ten instead of three days should be allowed, and where the order is made on the petition of a creditor (ii) the time be increased from seven to twenty days.

Section 16.—The Chamber is of opinion that there is no necessity for making the public examination of a debtor compulsory where a compromise has been agreed upon, and it would therefore ask that the following be added to sub-section (1):—

"Except that in cases where the majority of creditors in number and three-fourths in value are prepared to accept a compromise, the public examination of the debtor may be dispensed with."

Section 17.—In all cases of compromise or composition the Chamber deems it most important that the creditors should have the fullest possible information before them as to the true state of the debtor's affairs; and it seems desirable, therefore, that the following words should be appended to sub-section (3):—

"With a full statement of the debtor's affairs."

Section 21, the Chamber recommends, should be entirely omitted from the Bill. It may be that in England, where the books of an insolvent are in English, and information as to an estate can be obtained without much difficulty, a committee of creditors may prove of considerable assistance in securing a favourable liquidation; but the experience of those who have been concerned with bankrupt estates here is of a contrary character. In all probability it might lead to the appointment on committees of creditors favourable to the debtors, as was found to be the case in working Bombay Act XXIII of 1865, which was admittedly a complete failure as a means of advantageous liquidation.

The omission of this section and the abolition of committees of inspection would necessitate some alterations in the wording of subsequent provision of the Bill. For instance, the Chamber suggests that section 30 should read:—

"The trustee may, with the permission of the Court, and after such notice to creditors as the Court may prescribe, do all or any of the following things";

And in sub-sections (3) and (4) of the same section, (2) of section 51, (1) of section 57, and (1) of section 63, the word "Court" should be substituted for "committee" or "committee of inspection."

Section 24.—The desirability of arranging to secure the arrest of an insolvent who has taken refuge in a Native State has already been alluded to, and, if that be practicable, provision would have to be made for it under this section, as also under (2) of section 26.

Section 25.—The same provision as for the redirection and delivery of letters should be made for telegrams.

Section 27 (5) allows 14 days' notice only to creditors of the day fixed by the Court for hearing a debtor's application for discharge. This would be insufficient for creditors out of India, and the Chamber would recommend one month's notice being allowed.

Section 27 (6).—The Chamber suggests that a decree passed by the Court against a debtor when making an order of discharge should be in favour of the Official Receiver, his office being continuous, while a trustee might have to leave the country at times under very short notice.

Section 34 (5).—Considering that the current rate of interest in India is 9 per cent. as compared with a per cent. in England, the rate of interest payable out of surplus funds, as provided for in this clause, might fairly be increased from 4 per cent. as proposed to 6 per cent. per annum.

Section 36 (1).—The Chamber is of opinion that the preference extended to a landlord's claim for rent under this section is unduly large. It thinks that no power of distant should be granted after bankruptcy, and that he should not be entitled to a preferential claim for more than four months' rent, subject, moreover, to assets of that amount belonging to the insolvent's estate being on the premises.

Section 52 (2).—After the words "application of" the Chamber suggests the insertion of the words "the trustee or."

Section 64 (3).—It would be well to have the "prescribed incar" mentioned in this clause defined, as it is important to know in whose hands the very responsible power of regulating the charges may be placed. It is also suggested that "leave of the Court" be substituted for "proof of such taxation having been made," before payment.

Section 67.—Having regard to the constant fluctuations in the value of Government securities, it seems to the Chamber that if it could be so arranged it would be preferable, instead of investing surplus funds in Government paper, to hand them over to the Accountant-General, who on behalf of Government should pay 4 per cent. interest on the amount. Such interest, moreover, should go to the separate estates, or, in other words, be for the benefit of the creditors, who are frequently kept out of their dividends for long periods pending the decision of disputes. The system at present adopted under the English Act, and sought to be introduced into the Bill, of utilizing the interest obtained on funds held during liquidition towards minimising the fees payable in bankruptcy, has rather a tendency to favour debtors to the disadvantage of creditors.

Section 70.—In addition to rendering it incumbent on a trustee to grant a creditor inspection of the books kept in connection with the liquidation of an estate, it should also be provided that creditors should have free access to the books of the insolvent. It should be further arranged that an experienced and trustworthy staff of native *mehtas* or accountants should be maintained on the staff of the Court (either attached to the official receiver or trustee), through whom reliable translations and extracts from books kept in any of the native languages could be obtained. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining information of this character under the existing law, and a creditor employing an outside *mehta* for the purpose for searching a debtor's accounts always runs the risk of the man being bought over by the other side.

Section 88 (3).—It appears to the Chamber somewhat anomalous that a Judge of the Small Cause Court should not have the same power to commit for contempt as is granted to the Court under section 23, clause (4). The omission of clause (3) is accordingly suggested.

Section 103.—The Chamber would be in favour of raising the limit for small bankruptcies from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000. In estates within the latter sum it is very unlikely that cases of fraudulent books, &c., will occur requiring the more complicated machinery of the previous portions of the Act; nor does it appear necessary that the examination of the debtor be insisted upon, as provided under clause (c).

OUTCROP FROM THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

MR. WILLIE GRANT, Barrister-at-Law, appeared before Mr. Ramachendriar, Magistrate of the Egmore Court and laid the following information before him on Tuesday:—Parcasawmy Kotasawmy Tavur, Sub-Division Zemindar, Ramnad, Madura, at present residing at the Luz within the local limits of Madras, complainant, *vs.* T. R. Sawmy Appanaiker Naidoo, Zemindar of Gantamanaikaur, in the District of Madura, residing at London Gardens, on the Poonamallee Road, at Kilpauk, within the local limits of Madras, defendant. I, Parcasawmy Kotasawmy Tavur, the complainant abovenamed, solemnly affirm, and say as follows:—That I am informed and verily believe the same to be that the defendant abovenamed did sometime in the months of February and March 1886 at Madras, defame me by publishing concerning me words and imputations to the effect, that I had bribed Mr. Crole, the late Collector of Madura heavily, and that he, Mr. Crole, had written to me, and that I had thereupon written to the Zemindar of Bodinaikanoor to give Mr. Garstin a beating, and that he, the said defendant has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. That the said statements are untrue and defamatory, and calculated and intended to injure me, and harm my reputation. That the defendant abovenamed published the above statements, intending to, and knowing and having reason to believe that such statements would injure me and harm my reputation. The Magistrate took time to consider whether he will grant the summons desired.

BENGAL.

A CALCUTTA VOCALIST AT HOME.—Miss Alice Gomes, who, it will be remembered, left Calcutta about a year ago for the advancement of her musical studies in England, has been creating quite a sensation recently at Torquay by her brilliant performances. Her Calcutta friends will be glad to learn that a Home paper of the 5th instant, in writing of one of Miss Amina Goodwin's concerts at Torquay, says: "By a happy chance she (Miss Goodwin) also had the advantage of the assistance of Miss Alice Gomes, a vocalist, from Calcutta, who has lately made a very successful appearance at the Crystal Palace." After describing the concert, the paper says: "The singing of Miss Gomes created a marked sensation. Her first effort, Gluck's *Vieni che poi sereni*, was encored, when she gave in substitution an *aria di viavura* from Schira's opera *Nicolo di Lopi*; and when later in the afternoon, she gave a pretty song, 'O loving heart,' by Gottschalk, she was again unanimously recalled, and responded, with 'Home, Sweet Home," sung with exquisite grace and expressiveness. This gifted lady, who is endowed with a rich mezzo-soprano voice of great range and sympathetic quality, gives evidence of skilful and assiduous training, and Mr. Webb, the new organist of St. John's, to whom she was indebted for perfectly rendered accompaniments, may justifiably feel some pride in the brilliant success of his pupil."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at is. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A SHOWMAN'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA AND ASIA.

ON arriving home from his travels in Africa and [Asia, Mr. Charles Du Val was interviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The interview, however, put some curious statements in Mr. Du Val's mouth, such as for instance, that Calcutta is not a good pitch from a Theatrical point of view, as the Theatric-going people live on Malabar Hill, four miles away, and are too lazy to drive in after dinner! This is the interviewer's tale:—

It would be impossible to reproduce here a tithe of the interesting things that Mr. Du Val has to say concerning his recent travels. Of course every one has read on board of th efamous entertainer at one time or another. He has written books, edited a newspaper, travelled over a large portion of the earth's surface, fought, and, better still, bled for his country and his Queen. The life of such an entertainer as Mr. Du Val seems to be cast in pleasant places. He is a monologuist, and is troubled with no golden-haired ladies and bluechinned gentlemen. An evening suit, a dozen or two changes, a score of wigs, a pair of curtains, a table, a glass of water, a throat in good working order, and there you are. He is here to-day and gone to-morrow, if so it pleases him. Sometimes he fancies a trip to the other side of the world, rings the bell for the time table, sends his servant to take a berth, packs up his luggage and disappears to see fresh sights and conquer fresh worlds. Wherever he goes he is welcomed as a *bon camarade*. On shipboard every one from the cook to the captain (who are of equal importance), bows before him. The passengers look upon him with great respect as one who has breathed the mystic perfumes of the footlights. He, in return, gives them odds and ends from his *répertoire* in the smoking-room after dinner. Ashore he is asked everywhere and life is made very agreeable. All he asks for is good houses. He sees everything, he goes everywhere. This is Mr. Du Val's case. Some eight or nine months ago he packed up his traps, engaged an assistant, brought a camera *pour chasser*, and took the same route to his old hunting-ground—The Cape. And now Mr. Du Val is back in London again, after journeying over land and water some 22,000 miles, and, we hope, with as many pounds in his pocket as the result of his labours. That, however, is mere conjecture.

Cape Town has, of course, an excellent theatre, and Kimberley, Durban, Maritzburg, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown each also has its hall or theatre, in some cases both. Each of these Mr. Du Val visited. At the Diamond Fields the audiences are very critical, as Kimberley is always full of agents from London, Paris, and the Continental capitals, who expect to get something for their money. In some districts the theatrical business was dull, though Mr. Du Val always drew good houses, staying only a few days at each place, and covering an enormous area in a very short time by coach, by rail, and steamer. But we cannot linger over Mr. Du Val's adventures in South Africa. He has been over the ground before, and has already told the story elsewhere. Showmen do not often visit Mauritius, and Mr. Du Val took a pleasant trip to that island *en route* for Bombay. Of Port Louis, the capital, he gives a graphic description, of its sunny shores half-hidden beneath the wealth of tropical foliage, the lovely panorama of white houses shimmering in the blazing sunlight, the spire-like pinnacles which rear their heads far above in the clear air standing erect like a circle of grim sentinels. French is the universal language, and the hotel is French. There are seven morning newspapers and two weeklies to a population of seventy-five thousand. The news is evolved mysteriously, for there is no cable communication, and the mail comes in once a month. *The advertisements are inserted free of cost.* Mr. Du Val made a three weeks' stay in Mauritius, visiting the sugar plantations, helping the residents of Curepipe, the suburb in their annual fancy fair, where dark ladies rival fair ladies in the extortions usual at such festivities. He played several times in the little theatre to good houses, and called upon the oldest inhabitant, a tortoise. The O. I. is known to be over two hundred years old. On his back wandals have carved their names and cut their jokes, until he is a walking page of history. He is still full of vigour. In Mauritius sugar is under a cloud owing to the bounty system. Many of the old planters have crippled themselves by former extravagances, and have mortgaged of their estates. Their place is being taken by new men, who may infuse fresh life and energy into the Island. Coolies are principally employed, driven out by the Chinese and the Hindoos. Here, for instance, is the new mosque, which has just been built for the Mussulman inhabitants. Mr. Du Val stayed awhile in Ceylon, making what was evidently an interesting tour, seeing most of the sights, playing a few times, and taking many beautiful photographs.

Among the Rajahs and Nawabs Mr. Du Val seem to have had a most agreeable time. A week commanded to appear before the Nizam of Hyderabad, for instance. After a picturesque drive through the moonlit tombstones of Golconda he arrived at the palace at 9 p.m., the hour fixed. He was escorted by one of the officers of State through parallel rows of fierce-looking gentlemen, whose bosoms bristled with bloodstained weapons. "The heavy gates closed behind me," says Mr. Du Val, "and I was a captive. I was taken to an ante-room and reposed on a luxurious divan, sipping some coffee, and waiting patiently for the summons. Half an hour, an hour and a half passed. It was 10·30 when I heard approaching footsteps. His Royal Highness was ready. I was taken into the spacious court, in which the ladies of the harem and the eunuchs looked. I saw no ladies, but they saw me. No visible audience was the Nizam and one or two members of his Court. He himself is a sickly youth of twenty-two, dressed not in Oriental magnificence but in a skull cap and a short fawn-coloured jacket. He was much interested in my performance, standing most of the time with one foot on the stage, and between every song looking up and exclaiming, 'Halloo,' sometimes as an interjection, sometimes as an interrogative, sometimes as a congratulation. He has eighty wives." On another occasion Mr. Du Val was engaged by a Nawab of Hyderabad to give an entertainment at a very gorgeous reception. The gardens were like fairyland, and it was composed of lovely Amazons in Khaki uniforms. The open air theatre was placed in front of the Durbar Hall, flanked by palm trees, lit by electric lamps and coloured lanterns. The Nawab, ablaze with jewels, sat in the midst of his five hundred guests. The Nautch girls chanted, the Amazons played, and the time drew near for Mr. Du Val to begin. Suddenly he received a message from the Nawab suggesting that he should give his entertainment in the midst of a magnificent display of fireworks, which had been prepared on an elaborate scale—but was intended as a single item in the evening's amusements. The Nawab had paid his money, but Mr. Du Val, though he has aspirations beyond wealth, did not feel equal to the occasion without a longer shrift, and declined politely but with firmness. In Bombay he had good houses, playing there three times during his first visit to average houses of £70 or £80. From Bombay he went on to Calcutta and Madras. Calcutta is not a good pitch from a theatrical point of view, as the theatre-going people live on Malabar Hill, four miles away, from the theatres, and dinner is not over till half-past nine, after which people are too lazy to drive in. In Madras Mr. and Mrs. Grant Duff and all the notabilities dropped in to listen to the English showman. At Calcutta he took the theatre for a month, at a cost of a thousand rupees, plus expenses of advertising, gas, and attendance—figures which may give some idea of the outlay of a tour. In the course of his travels in India and Africa, Mr. Du Val often came across the wrecks of theatrical companies bleaching and rotting in the burning sun—companies of incompetents—X's Comedy Company, Y's Jewels, Z's Minstrels, and so on, poor players who have been stranded in the financial storm. Mr. Du Val found travelling in India very agreeable. He describes the 1,500 miles of railway between Bombay and Calcutta as a journey, not through a tiger-infested jungle, as we picture it here, but as a passage through an English park-land, the vivid green hues of the paddy fields helping to soften the glare of the Indian sun. Here and there he stopped, now at Allahabad, now at Secundrabad, now at military cantonments, with names far too elaborate for English ears, each of which has its garrison theatre. And everywhere he made friends and was made welcome. Shakspeare is a magic word with the Indian Baboos, who used to come in large numbers to hear Mr. Du Val's recitals. When Bhuggo Butty Churn Mullick and Bhenod Behazy Mullick gave a grand reception in celebration of the marriage ceremony of the daughter of Baboo Bhuggo Butty Churn Mullick at —heavens! what an anticlimax, No. 9B, Cross-street—Calcutta, this Mr. Du Val attended. The bride was about eight, child in puce velvet encircled by an emerald girdle who sat on a dais shivering like an aspen leaf. The bridegroom was motionless as a wax figure. The ceremony, which took place in a large hall, overlooked by the usual zenana windows, was as pretty as could be desired. The guests partook of champagne and ices, and each one wore a garland of flowers. Madras has been described as the City of Magnificent Distances. The post office is miles away from the hotels, the hotels from the theatres, and the theatres from everywhere else. Theatrically it is not desirable.

LIFE IN CHICAGO.

"SILVER PEN" writes in the San Francisco News Letter:—I must confess that if I am bound to live in a city I like it to be a city, and not a village on a large scale, where one meets the same people day after day, year in and year out. Now, in that dear little fascinating city of yours, with its "glorious climate," its wind, dust, horrid streets, and male expectorators, one does get a little down in spirits occasionally, and feels like committing sulcide. Yet the people who never satisfied till they get out of it are still never happy till they get back. I may state, however, that there is one exception in the person of your very faithful friend and humble servant (literary one). Do you know, with all its fascinations, catarrh, disorganisation of the vocal chords, &c., I would not return, and my head is clear of brain fever on its account? It is, of course, a matter of opinion and taste whether any sane person would prefer the climate of Chicago to that of San Francisco. Here, it snows Monday, rains Tuesday, presents a hot sun and a blue sky Wednesday, and encores the programme the other three days. Sunday, of course, is always "stormy." Bad weather does not stop the people of this city from going out, day or night, even when every other step you are ankle deep in mud or water. O what puddles, what wading over the slushy streets, what dirt and filth one meets with in the streets of Chicago! Still the rapid stream of life pours on in a continuous and unabated flow. Everybody dashes along in real earnest, looking neither to the left or right. The faintest vestige of a dude does not appear; there is one expression on the faces of the hurrying multitude, which reads, "I have so much money to make to-day, and I'm going to make it." They all look full of money, and yet yesterday, on State Street, I heard one man say to another: "Lend me a half, old fellow?" The "old fellow" slapped all his pockets, ran his fingers into the others, and with a red hot oath swore he was "cleaned out." Then did visions of San Francisco leap to my eyes, and I mentally exclaimed "As there, so here." I have had a hard, I may say a fierce, time for four weeks in trying to get the run of this town. At first I would ask the hotel watchman which way I should go. He would shoot out his hand with rapid, almost vindictive vehemence, bringing it in a line with his nose, and thrusting it out, "Two blocks south, one west, then one north," every point of the compass being indicated with a shout. "Thanks," I reply, go downstairs, wait for the first nice-looking man, and inquire of him; for reply, the same—again "thanks." Then would I seize some common boy, and thus implore him to tell me where Randolph Street is. Give me none of your north and south, for I am not a compass. Just take your finger and point out the way. I've done this right along, and I'm not posted yet by a long way. In the stores the manner of the men is not respectful or encouraging; if you smile ever so sweetly and ask for information, they shortly tell you they "don't know." No, indeed, they know nothing in Chicago but what exactly appertains to their own special business. I wanted a spool of cotton, and had to traverse six long streets without finding even a store where such a commodity was sold. I went into a tailor shop at last, and with a mournful cadence of voice I said, "For pity's sake, tell me, in this city of enormous business houses there is no place where anything so insignificant as a spool of cotton is sold?" I then collapsed, for like Marianne I was a-weary-a-weary. "No, lady, there's no such things around these parts, but perhaps in State Street you might find it." And then, after due attention to the points of the compass, I found my way to the Market Street of the city, and there, also, ran across more cotton than I had ever seen before. This truly magnificent town has a complete city of the four points of the compass, the Western one being ten miles long. Of course I have only had a little peep of this wonderful place, but by-and-bye I shall be able to send some interesting accounts of the various buildings and sights innumerable that are to be seen. I must say to my lady friends that they may be happy in the thought that the dames in Chicago can't hold a candle to them in any one way. Chicago women are awfully homely, but they scorn to make up for nature's unkindness by the use of Gameline, or any other beautifier. They go as they were made. They walk about on what they call cold days (which to me are only bracing) with woollen hoods or shawls wrapped about their heads. This gives them a ridiculous appearance. On the other hand Chicago ladies seem to be very good—eminently proper in all respects. There is no need of placing a saltcellar before every woman you meet. They go to hear Sam Jones and Sam Small, and are perfectly proper, orthodox, and large footed. And talking of feet, by the way, let me say that in one of the museums, there is a girl called the "Big-footed Girl from Ohio." I have seen this curiosity. Her feet measure half a yard in length, ten inches in breadth, and about nine inches in thickness. Her shoes are No. 30, and cost 55 dols. a pair. She is a lady-like, slender girl, beautifully dressed, but with a pained expression on her face. Her father offered 5,000 dols. and a farm to any man who would marry his daughter. She has since found her mate, I believe, and so the offer is withdrawn.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Kemball, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn., from leave.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

De Tatham, Surg-Genl, Bo, Medical, on duty, to Nasik.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 4th June 1886.

There will

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

Consols in London yesterday were ¼ lower at 100½, and the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan was quoted at 101½, ex div. Silver was unchanged, but in Rupee Paper a decline of ¼ was established, Fours being quoted at £69½. Fours-and-a-half at £72½. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ higher at 109¾.

In the Produce markets, Linseed is reported unchanged, Rapeseed partially 6d. per quarter lower. Wheat, Reuter says, is dull, and in London arrival quotations makes a decline of 6d. per quarter in Hard Red and 9d. to 1s. in No. 2 Club.

In Cotton the only change noted in prices by yesterday's telegrams is an improvement of 4 points in New York Futures, the Liverpool quotations being unaltered both for spots and arrivals. The sales were 10,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats, which is a fair average business, but there seems no indication of the Bureau report for June being such as to create any special movement.

In Bombay to-day Cotton business has been on an exceedingly limited scale, and it is quiet evident the season may be considered as practically over. Arrivals are still keeping up, but the bulk of them are going under previous contracts, and the remainder dealers seem to prefer putting in store to selling at current rates. The following are the details of yesterday's receipts :—

Growth.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dholleras	10,596	3,028
Broach	985	282
Bengals	3,788	1,082
Berar	4,728	1,351
Khandeish	7,018	2,005
Barsee and Nuggur	1,236	353
Western and Madras	581	166
Compta and Dharwar	4,330	1,237
Persian	315	90
Sind	4,556	1,302
Total Day's Receipts	38,133	10,896
Total Receipts for 3 days (31st May to 2nd June).	117,590	33,599
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,182,252	1,194,928
Do. 1885	3,002,330	857,809

Wheat continues dull and tending easier, but the rates quoted as yet do not admit of much business going through. We quote ready :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4 2-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-1-0	„
No. Club Delhi	„ 3-15-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-3	„
Hard Red	„ 3-10-6	„

In Seeds there is no change, and transactions are very restricted.

The following were the arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	1,041	136	75	..	..	75
B.B. & C.I.Ry.	18,435	4,119	4,757	..	221	..
G. I. P. Ry	83,728	13,168	..	813	70	274
Total	83,207	17,423	4,832	813	291	349
Total for 3days.	375,146	100,645	37,576	6,538	4,471	765
Total for 1886, from 1st Jan.	6,312,924	2,753,032	764,512	753,606	67,367	298,994
Do. 1885.	5,306,709	3,823,220	918,868	983,979	..	..

Freights are quiet at unchanged rates, no new charters being reported to-day. We quote :—

Cotton.

Ready Liverpool	20s.
„ London	21s. 3d.
„ Open Charter	21s. 3d.
„ Havre	22s. 6d.
„ Dunkirk	21s. 3d.
„ Antwerp	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
„ Genoa	31s. 3d. at 2s.
„ Trieste-Venice	31s. 3d. at 2s.

Exchange.—As was pretty generally anticipated yesterday, the India Office authorities refused to accept market rates for their bills, and no allotments whatever were made. This caused the market here to open pretty firm this morning at a recovery of about 1-32d. from yesterday's closing quotations. At one time early in the forenoon this looked like being the utmost of the improvement, but some resales of speculative purchases of Bank telegraphic first of all had a hardening effect, and afterwards the rise of 1 per cent. in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount induced a further advance of 1-32d, the following being closing figures for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 5 5-16d. to 7-32d	„
Do. Three months' sight	Is. 5 9-32d.	„
Credits	Is. 5¼d.	„
France	1·83	„

The upward movement on the part of the Bank of Bombay was scarcely expected, as, in the open market, rates yesterday were decidedly easier, accommodation for two months certain having been offered 5½ per cent. Just for the moment, however, some of the Exchange Banks are forced to be borrowers owing to the suspension of the Council drawings, and the managers of the Presidency Banks naturally make the most of it while it lasts, which cannot be for long Council drafts or no Council drafts.

Government Paper is quieter slightly at Rs. 97½ for Fours. Fours-and-half we still quote at Rs. 101.

Shares are quiet but pretty firm. The high value of money checks speculation, but the market nevertheless has a distinct under current of firmness, and the slight movements which take place from day to day are in favor of holders. Bombay Burmah Trading shares are again Rs. 50 higher at Rs. 3,300. Port Cannings are the turn firmer at Rs. 322. Kemp and Co., Ld., are a shade easier at Rs. 324.

Statement of Silver in the Mint.

Value of silver on 22nd May 1886	52,49,484
Silver received during the week	1,02,775
	53,52,259
New coin paid during the week	13,00,004
	40,52,255
Silver belonging to private individuals.	38,300
	40,90,555
Last week	52,49,484

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	710
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	680
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	3,000	1,000	100	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	630
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Breull's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	Rs. 12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1620
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,150
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	720
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	130
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	600	600	600	95	615
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	114
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	735
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanagur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850 d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	...	675
Cooria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	680
City of Bombay Shares	585	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	967½
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	42½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,110
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	740
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	950
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	558	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,245
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	401
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,900	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,575
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	7·5
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	100	1,000	..	1,240
Massagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	120
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465 xp
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	97½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	935
Oriental	6,725	625	625	..	585
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	985
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	955
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,200
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	780
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	830
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770	1,000	1,000	–	870

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Sahara, 1,288 tons, Capt R S Walton, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

The s s Bengore Head, 1,695 tons, Capt J R, Brady, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

The s s Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain J Schofield, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Capt C R Kendall, sails to-day for Coast and Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J McIver, 1 native officer and 73 deck.

The Austro-Hungarian-Lloyds steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Capt E Perini, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs B Seetan and 2 children, Mrs E Orstein, Mr E Hooscin, Mr Towardass and 21 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3RD JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
SS. Clan Maclean	1311	J. Schofield	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Rydal Hall	1338	D. Campbell	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Belgravia	3274	Boothby	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Cleveland	1401	W. Dobinson	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Lombardy	1570	W. J. Webber	P. & O. Co.
„ St. Bernard	1447	A. R. Young	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Scawfell	1439	J. Stanhope	Captain.
„ Bengore Head	1695	J. R. Brady	J. M. Heyne.
„ Sahara	1288	R. S. Walton	B I. S. N. Co.
„ Kerbella	1453	A. E. Stealeing.	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Athabasca	1645	J. George	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Cy. of Saiop.	1384	L. Rice	Captain.
„ Westergate	1179	J. K. James	McCulloch & Co.
„ Cathay	2983	J. P. Hassal	P. & O. Co.
„ Tentonia	1550	G. Wilson	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Fannie	1131	H. H. Nellson	Captain.
„ Uppingham	143	Newcomb	McCulloch & Co.
„ Masotte	211	G Haig	Boyts and Craig.
„ Amphitrite	2486	B. Geleich	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Bengore Head (s).	Brady	Havre.
	Medusa (s)	Perini	Hongkong.
	Sahara (s)	Walton	Hull.
	Cleveland (s)	Dobinson	Port Said.
	Royal George	Gardner	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Maclean for Liverpool.
„ Pachumba, for Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Ship Celtic Chief, for Amsterdam
Steamer Kerbella, for Kurrachee and London
„ Agra, for Coasts and Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
30	Shahzada (s)	Mason	Colombo, May 21.
	La France	Tadhomme	Mauritius, April 19.
	Arcola	Peregrine	Cochin, May 9.
	Wing Saag	Croix	Hongkong, May 16.
	Sirenia	McIntyre	Glasgow, Feb. 1.
	Loch Shiel	Radford	Melbourne, April 4.
	Matterhorn	Irish	Mauritius, April 24.

DEPARTURES.

May 30.—Steamers Clan Lamont, Waroonga, Almora and Culna. Ship Trafalgar. Barque Varuna.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

From Liverpool.

Clan Macdonald s—5 cases aniline dye, C Macdonald and Co ; 6 cases aniline dye, S A S Dawood.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—10 drums spirits of wine, Hurji Moolji and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—20 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From London.

Altmore s—29 cases provisions and 10 cases castor oil, Haji Essac Soob and Son ; 6 casks table vinegar, G Jivanji and Co ; 1 case Berlin wool, J Jivanji.

Kerbella s—40 drums turpentine, L Sumsoodin ; 65 packages empty soda-water bottles, S M Fazue ; 50 packages papers, S A S Dawood ; 130 cases matches, A Ebrahim ; 10 cases chemicals, H Ruttonjee and Co ; 31 cases oilmanstore and 5 cases castor oil, A Tyebkhan ; 75 cases matches, Byramjee Shapurjee ; 43 cases paper, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 50 cases Eau-de-Cologne, J S Elmore and Co ; 40 cases pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—1 hogshead stout, C H B Forbes and Co.

Rohilla s—4 cases medicine, H Ruttonjee and Co ; 24 cases whisky. The Byculla Club.

Cathay s—22 cases books, stationery &c., Thacker and Co ; 35 cases provision, earthenware &c., Treacher and Co ; 1 case books, Hormusjee Sorabjee ; 1 case books, and 9 packages medicine, Cooper Madon and Co : 3 cases books, Radhabai.

From Bordeaux.

Rohilla s—6 cases wine. The Byculla Club.

D Balduino s—10 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

For Liverpool.

Clan Maclean s—113 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 56 bales wool, K. Khooshul.

Belgravia s—100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dhasee Bhimjee ; 96 bales cotton, Wagjee Vulubdass ; 161 bales goats hair, and 34 bales wool, E Gangjee and Co ; 65 bales wool, L Cullianjee ; 553 cwts linseed cake, T H Moore and Co ; 39 bales cotton, D. Govindjee ; 131 bales cotton, M Dayal.

For London,

Kerbella s—200 bales cottbn, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Cathay s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 15 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hamburg.

Lombardy s—1 cwt ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hull.

Sahara s—999 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Antwerp

Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 999 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 50 bales cotton, T. H. Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

For Havre.

Cassins s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Genoa.

Athabasca s— 600 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Dragoman s—1,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier ; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Marseilles.

Scawfell s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Venice.

Tentonia s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

County of Salop s—55 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co 240 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Amphitrite s—150 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

For Trieste

Tentonia s—165 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 360 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 385 bales cotton; T H Moore and Co.

Amphitrite s—60 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,400 lbs Rosa oil, E. S. Obadia.

For Naples.

Dragoman s—704 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,190 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

Uppingham s—10,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Harrogate s—1,000 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co. ; 2,001 cwts., poppyseed, A. Blascheck and Co. ; 3,999 cwts., poppyseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Claymore s—1,818 cwts., rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—2,000 cwts., rapeseed, Finlay, Muir and Co. ; 500 cwts., poppyseed and 2,350 cwts., rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Hongkong.

Medusa s—45 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

For Alexandria.

Lombardy s—800 cwts., wheat, and 75 cwts., coffee, E. L. Moolchund.

For Constantinople.

Amphitrite s—25 cwts., hurtal, E. S. Obadia.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS,
LONDON "INVEN TIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT N AME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	„ 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	„ 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	„ 38-0 „ „
Boudoir (on three Legs)	„ 70-0 „ „
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1, East.-St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BURMAH.

DEATH.

ANGELO—May 8, at Mandalay, Burmah, of cholera, Harry Abercrombie Angelo, of the Burmah Military Police, second son of Lieutenant-General John A Angelo, Retired List, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged 31 years and 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

HUTTON—May 25, at Mussoorie, after a long and painful illness, Georgiana Fortescue, widow of the late Captain Thomas Hutton, Bengal Army, aged 73 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"Hindu Jolly Cricket Club."—We can take no part in the arrangement of Cricket matches.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

We trust that the length of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the Administration of the Municipalities in the Presidency will not deprive it of the attention which it deserves. For it deals with many subjects outside the routine of municipal administration, and in certain respects gives satisfactory evidence of the growth of municipal life in Western India. Our own Municipality gets credit for a material improvement in the attendance at its meetings. It might, if the review taken in the Resolution had extended to a more recent period, and if the mode of work followed at the meetings had come within its cognizance, have recognized the growth during the past year of a more practical, business-like spirit in the assembly. In improved attendance at their meetings the Bombay Municipals must be held up as shining examples to some of their brethren in the Mofussil, some of whom are as determined absentees as the members of our own local Parliament were before they added regularity to their other virtues. Ahmedabad, which has the highest death-rate in the Presidency, stands high in the list of towns where the members of the Municipality failed to attend two-thirds of the meetings. If the distinction of a forty per mille per annum death-rate has failed to interest the Ahmedabad Municipal Councillors in municipal work, the newer distinction of having for their chairman a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire ought to do something in that direction. But there seems ground for hope that there may be more regularity in future. The elections held since the end of the year under review have been reported to be satisfactory. One partially encouraging feature of these elections, as was noticed at the time, was the eagerness for office that was shown in so many directions. There was a large and in some instances a lamentable proportion of absentions of voters ; but the number of candidates was superabundant. If those elected have been in the interval as fond of work as at the time of their candidature they seemed fond of office, the Government's anticipations of better things will be realized. The Government apparently base their hopes of an improvement to a very great extent upon the interest taken in the elections, but they are discriminating and economical in their bestowals of praise upon the Municipal institutions of the Presidency. We do not know, however, why in the paragraph which, as Mr. Crole would mutinously have said, appears "over the signature" of Mr. Monteath, the Government should have looked forward to a good time coming when there will be less difficulty in obtaining "in a legitimate manner" the funds which are required for much-needed improvements. The phrase, if not superfluous, is alarming. But we suspect it is superfluous.

Bombay Municipal history naturally enough figures largely in the resolution, and equally naturally we learn little that is new regarding our own affairs. And though the resolution enables us to compare ourselves with other and less favoured municipalities, the comparisons do not always carry much instruction with them. Still, it is satisfactory to be reminded, as the tables contained in the Resolution remind us, how small is the proportion, compared with Mofussil Municipalities, which our taxation on commodities bears to our direct taxation. In 1884-85 the Bombay Octroi Revenue was Rs. 10,32,887, and the Revenue from direct taxation Rs. 19,81,414. Or to put it in another way, the proportion of the total income from taxation which was contributed by octroi was in the Central Division 50 per cent., in the Southern Division 54, in the Northern Division 60, and in Sind 89, while in this city it was only thirty-four per cent. If the incidence per head of the population was higher here than in any of the divisions except Sind, we have fairly broad ground for the belief that the people here are much better able to bear the burden than their brethren in the mofussil. The Resolution makes an interesting survey of the changes effected and proposed in Municipal taxation during the year under review. Its reference to the proposal to establish a permanent pilgrim tax at Nasik, on which we commented a few weeks ago, is sensible and reasonable. If the normal pilgrim traffic to the Godavery strains the normal conservancy establishment of the Nasik Municipality, then some new and efficient provision must be made, for which pilgrims, who are willing enough to make sacrifices for sanctity's sake, ought to be equally willing to make a sacrifice for sanitation's sake. To that view of the matter the Nasik Municipality must come or be brought. It will be seen that the local Government continue to carry on vigorously the campaign against municipalities who impose duty on goods in transit. This is in admirable consistence with their recent resolution upon export and import duties in the South Mahratta States, in Kattywar, and in the native States in the region of Khandesh. The *tu quoque* retort might some day come from one of these chiefs if, while urging him not to put obstacles in the way of trade traffic the British authorities were to be guilty of the same offence by permitting municipalities to levy duties on goods in transit. The question is not without difficulty, and no one has more freely recognized its difficulties than the Government of Bombay. But there seems no disposition on their part to accept the plea of difficulty as an excuse for permitting irregularity. They plainly say that in the large towns on important trade routes duties on articles which enter into the general trade of the country must be abolished altogether, unless bonded warehouses are established. The only objection to this is that it seems to leave the decision between bonded warehouses and an abolition of certain municipal duties to authorities who are slow to decide in most matters, and who will not be quick in this. Still, there is no lack of instructions and resolutions on the subject, and the instruction to send quarterly reports on the measures taken for giving effect to them should be a guarantee against the subject being forgotten.

The paragraph in the Resolution which deals with registration does not give us a high idea of the standard of efficiency to which that branch of the local administration has attained. In this city, where we ought to have something like an efficient registration system, there is something obviously wrong when, with a population known to be undergoing a rapid natural increase, the births registered are only 20 per thousand per annum and the deaths are as high as 29 per thousand. If this is the case in the cities, what must it be in the districts ? Statistics truly are a science of slow growth in India. There is little in the paragraphs relating to our drainage and water supply that adds to our information on either subject. A great deal has happened in regard to the water question since the resolution was drawn up ; the one important thing that has not happened in connection with it has been the manifestation by the Government of India of a disposition to deal fairly with the Municipality in regard to the raising of the funds required for the work. We can only wish that it had been permissible for the local Government to have endorsed in this resolution the strong claims that the city has upon the Government of India in that connection. We may even believe that a paragraph to that effect would have been as appropriate and of as much practical value as the Governor in Council's gentle, but perhaps not absolutely necessary monition, to the inhabitants of Bombay to realize the soundness of the opinion that the value of a thorough system of drainage is second only to that of a copious and pure supply of water. The Local Government, we suspect, would have no difficulty in understanding that our eagerness after a thorough system of drainage would increase if the means had been assured us of obtaining that copious and pure supply of water which is essential to the right working of any scheme of drainage in this city.

The *Voice of India* might be listened to in England just now, even though the only voice the people expect to come from this country is that of Sir Frederick Roberts, with his commission to force Home Rule down the throats of the Loyalists of Ulster. Mr. Gladstone pleaded the approval of the Colonies for his measure ; he might, as we gather from the recent number of the *Voice of India*, have pleaded a considerable body of native newspaper opinion. Here and there a journal is to be found which opposes Mr. Gladstone. "It would be a scandal of the deepest dye," says a Surati journal, "if Ireland succeeds in extorting large measures of freedom while it has had the audacity of bringing our Imperial Parliament to a dead-lock. The public Associations of India should make a move to point out the humiliating position in which the Imperial Parliament is now placed by Ireland." But this paper stands almost alone. No other that the *Voice of India* quotes is so decided in its objection to the scheme. Some content themselves with admiring the famous three hours' speech, while several modestly regret that Macaulay is not at hand to supply them with a descriptive report of the scene. But for the most part the papers favour the Bill and its author, and sit in judgment upon the Liberals who have deserted Mr. Gladstone. A Calcutta paper censures the "extreme narrowness of views" of these people ; a paper in the Carnatic accuses them of "base, sudden, and unexpected desertion of and disloyalty to him"—"the great and grand old man whom puny politicians of yesterday, mere boys in his sight, men like Lord Hartington and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain," have deserted. It is all very curious, and some of it rather amusing, but we fear that much that is profitable is not to be got out of it.

Captain Passy's appeal on behalf of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, which we print in another column, is one that ought to need no endorsement. No institution in the city has stronger claims upon the help and sympathy of the European inhabitants, even in ordinary times. But the circumstances of the Home just now are circumstances of special and trying exigency. There are cases, Captain Passy says, which have to be refused assistance through lack of funds ; while those who are living under the care of the Committee are in danger of suffering a reduction of the income of twelve rupees per month which the Committee make up for them, and which, as our correspondent truly says, is little enough. The fact that the present receipts are not sufficient to enable the Committee to give even that small measure of help to these poor people carries with it an appeal which ought to meet with a ready response.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

MAY 14.

This has been without doubt the most exciting week we have been favoured with since the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures. It appears that Mr. Labouchere had an interview with the Prime Minister on Saturday last, and came away with a somewhat exaggerated impression of the extent of the concessions which would be made to the Chamberlain opposition in respect to the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. Why Mr. Chamberlain should suddenly grow enamoured of the presence of the said members it is not easy to say, for he was himself the statesman who first said he wished they could be utilised for Irish offices somewhere else, so that English business might be attended to by Englishman. That was his idea—and Mr. Morley's. But it is his idea no longer. He now desires that they should remain in Westminster to mark the subordinate character of the Statutory Parliament in Dublin. The strangest thing of all is that the Irish members are opposed to their being retained or detained in Westminster, and they concur with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley in asking for their exclusion.

Mr. Chamberlain's remonstrances against the proposed exclusion were so strong and vehement that it was believed that Mr. Gladstone was prepared

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIGHTING ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 2.

The Turks admit having lost 340 men in killed and wounded during the recent fighting on the Greek frontier, and also state that they buried 1,200 Greeks.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has declared his intention of leaving Aden immediately for England.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

The Queen's letter to the Amir on the subject of the G.C.S.I. has been received in Kabul. The Amir made known the contents of the letter in open darbar. An awning was subsequently erected at the Kotwali when the letter was suspended there for the people to read.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

If the Afghan Boundary Commission have to remain on the Frontier during the summer, they will probably fix their quarters at Shadian, in the hills south of Mazar.

THE SARIKS.

The removal of the Sariks from Kila Wali, situated within the Afghan frontier, has been effected. 360 families residing there are now settled at Panideh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LISBON, JUNE 3.

The B. I, S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	...	3¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	...	69½
4½ „ „	...	72¾
3 „ Consols for account	...	100⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	...	101¼ ex-d.
4½ „ French Rentes	...	109¾
Bar Silver	...	45⅛
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	...	1s. 5⅛d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Archangel.—*Via* Ukrest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Tavoy route to Bangkok right.

Turkish route still interrupted. The mail leaves Bushire for Fao, Friday, 4th, 2 p.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 2.

10 p.m.	84·5

THURSDAY, June 3.

6 a.m.	83·4
10 a.m.	87·8
2 p.m.	90·0
4 p.m.	89·0

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its minimum rate of interest on loans to 9 per cent.

THE appointment of Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd to act as Assistant Surgeon, David Sassoon Hospital, and assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, has been cancelled at his own request.

MR. F. D. CAMPBELL, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., has been granted five months' special leave. Mr. P. P. Chandanani will act during his absence.

THE services of the Rev. F. B. Sandberg, B. A., joint chaplain of Kurrachee, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from May 30 to September 30.

MR. LEE-WARNER has been appointed to be president of the Council of Regency, Kolhapore, for a period of six months.

MR. G. H. FARRAN, Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer, High Court, has taken three months' privilege leave, Mr. A. K. Oliver will act during his absence.

CAPTAIN G. O'B. Carew, C.I.E., Deputy Director of Indian Marine, has been appointed to be a trustee of the port of Bombay, during the absence of Captain J. Hext.

UNTIL relieved by Mr. J. F. Fleet, C. S., Mr. H. F. Silcock will act as Collector, District Magistrate and Political Agent, Sholapore.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY, C. S., has been allowed an extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay for four months.

THE appointment of Khan Bahadur Nowroji Dorabji Khandalawala, B.A., LL.D., to act as Oriental Translator to Government is notified.

ASSISTANT SURGEON DOSABHOY PESTONJEE has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, during the absence of Surgeon Dhangisha Navroji Parakh.

THERE was one death from cholera in Bombay last week—the first that has occurred for a long time.

THERE was rain in most parts of the Presidency, except Sind, and fever and cattle disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of six districts during the week ending the 1st inst.

THE Maharaja Scindia's health continues to cause much anxiety.

It is said that the Government of India has sent forward Colonel Hooper's case for the orders of the Secretary of State.

MR. J. W. QUINTON has been summoned to Simla in connexion with the Oudh Rent Bill.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Sultanpore to announce that the man-killiing elephant whose doings were recently related has been poisoned. The natives are said to have a belief that an elephant cannot be put to death with poison, but a large dose of arsenic administered to the animal proved fatal—in three-and-a-half days.

THERE is a probability of the thirteen batteries in our 1st Army Corps in India receiving the new breech-loading gun during the current year, the Military Department supporting the Commander-in-Chief's view expressed at Delhi as to the urgent necessity of the re-armament.

FROM the Chindwin Valley the news comes that difficulty is being experienced by Colonel Toker in moving his column up towards Kendat, as his steamers stick on the sandbanks in the river. Major Hailes, with his detachment of the 4th B. I., is reported to be still at Tummu; he will be reinforced immediately by the first detachment of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry now moving up through Manipur.

COLONEL LOCKHART has crossed the Hindu Kush, and will travel along the slope, entering Kafiristan from the north.

THE Madras Small Cause Court, like those in the other Presidency towns, annually shows an increase in its business as well as in its surplus income. Last year there were 7,036 suits instituted, against 25,866 in the previous year, being an increase of slightly over four per cent. The number and value of the suits were the largest on record. In value they amounted to Rs. 11,55,564. There was, however, a decrease in the number of suits for over Rs. 1,000, and, as usual, the largest number of cases was for the recovery of sums less than ten rupees. Although the number of suits has so considerably increased, the number of cases disposed of also showed a corresponding increase, but it is worthy of remark that by far the largest increase took place in the number of suits disposed of by the Registrar. This official decided not less than 19,482 suits, while the other three Judges only disposed of 19,498. The Government has suggested that the Registrar should not, by having too much judicial work given to him, be prevented from satisfactorily attending to his ministerial duties.

ALTHOUGH the statistics of cattle mortality in the Madras Presidency are said not to be strictly accurate, they are sufficiently so to prove that cattle disease causes a considerable loss of property every year. Last year the total number of deaths is returned at 43,788, of which 12,057 are attributable to rinderpest, 11,226 to anthrax, 5,208 to dysentery, and the remainder to other diseases. There is a large establishment kept up in the Presidency for the special purpose of attending to cattle diseases, the staff consisting of one inspector, one deputy inspector, fourteen local inspectors, and four probationers, who are stationed about in different districts. Unfortunately the inspector cannot devote the whole of this time to the cattle disease, as he is occupied also with his lectures at the Veterinary School at Saidapet, but it is hoped that an arrangement will soon be made by which he will be relieved of this double duty. It is satisfactory to see that, with the exception of the Ganjam district, the natives have great faith in the medicine supplied to them by the inspectors, so it is hoped as the system becomes better known, that the demand for the medicine will be increased.

THE following telegram has been received from Manipur:—"Immediately on the Maharaja's death Bara Chowba Yaskub Lakpa, the son of Nursing Maharaja, rebelled, and encamped on the 21st of May at Boori Bazaar, where he collected a large body of men. A force of 500 men was promptly despatched against the rebel, who fought bravely all that night. On the following day General Tangal, with a strong force, appeared in the field and drove them up the hills. The rebel, with about 200 followers, escaped in the direction of Kachar. The country is now quiet."

MR. MACAULAY and the remaining members of the Tibet Mission left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Sunday. The Mission will, probably, move forward at once to avoid the chance of being stopped by the setting in of the rains. A large number of mules have gone forward.

IT is pointed out that the sanction and countenance of China to a Thibet Mission were accorded ten years ago, though the Indian Government is only now availing itself of the permission given. The following clause was included in the Convention signed at Chefoo in September 1876:—"Her Majesty's Government having it in contemplation to send a mission of exploration next year by way of Peking through Kanush and Kokonoor, or by way of Szechun to Thibet and thence to India, the Tsung-li Yamen, having due regard to the circumstances will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports, and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident in Thibet. If the Mission should not be sent by these routes, but should be proceeding across the Indian frontier to Thibet, the Tsung-li Yamen, on receipt of a communication to the above effect from the British Minister, will write to the Chinese Resident in Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to the circumstances, will send officers to take due care of the Mission, and passports for the Mission will be issued by the Tsung-li Yamen, that its passage be not obstructed."

THE Madras *Herald*, the Calcutta *Englishman*, and the Madras *Conservative*, says the *Mail*, seem to have indulged their readers, in May 1838, with what the first named calls "some contemptible nonsense about a ring and an autograph, in which the first person in England is made to appear as ridiculous as the first person here." The Queen had then been on the throne one year, and Lord Elphinstone had recently arrived as Governor of Madras. He was a Captain of the Royal Horse Guards, and it is generally supposed that he entertained a regard for the girl-Queen that was not quite unreciprocated, and that the hopeless attachment prompted him to indite the lament commencing "I'll hang my harp on the willow tree" before voluntarily going into exile. The Queen married two years afterwards, but he remained a bachelor until his death at the age of fifty-three in 1860.

THE *Echo* writes:—"Another wise man from the East come to fight for an English constituency. Power to his elbow—whether he wins or not. The first who tried it was a Bengali Hindoo. His successor, the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, is a Bombay Parsee—one of the shrewdest of his shrewd race. He has arrived in London, and already he is up to the eyes in books and papers on the Irish Home Rule Question. Mr. Naoroji has had a singularly varied career. He was Professor of Mathematics in Elphinstone College, Bombay. Then he plunged into the cotton trade, and fixed his business head-quarters in the City of London. He next became Prime Minister of the native State of Baroda, when its Chief, the Gaekwar, was dethroned and imprisoned for his complicity in the attempt to poison the British Resident, Colonel Phayre. He is the inspirer of the pessimistic articles on the 'Bankruptcy of India,' which the Socialist, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, wrote for the *Nineteenth Century*, and which are now to be published in book form. Mr. Naoroji is one of the cleverest and most honourable men in the East or elsewhere. Mr. Naoroji has already been in communication with the Liberal Whips—whom, however, he did not find effusively affectionate. He has a friend in Lord Ripon—a warmly sympathetic friend. For one thing, he wants the British Parliament to add another story to the Indian Home Rule edifice, of which Lord Ripon, by establishing Native Municipalities and Native Boards over the length and breadth of India, established the sub-structure. He has a scheme for the election of popular representatives to assist the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of the various Indian Administrations, with powers of 'interpellating' these officials, and of appealing, in the last resort, to the English Parliament."

THE quantity of new season's tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 6th of May was 1,247,400lbs., as compared with 784,448lbs., exported during the corresponding period of last year.

THE trade of Tonkin and Annam shows a large increase last year over that of the preceding year. The value of the imports was 21,679,878 francs, showing an increase of 12,454,189 francs, and the value of exports was 8,079,438 francs, being an increase of 3,506,309 francs.

THE *Englishman* states that with the reduction in the rates of Press telegrams to one farthing per word, the French people will have the cheapest telegraphic rates for Inland Press telegrams in the world. The writer, who is responsible for this statement cannot have had any experience of Press messages in England, where the rates are less than half those in France, being only one shilling per hundred words.

IN explanation of the fact that the *Birthday Gazette* issued in London contains no honours for the Burma Campaign, it is stated that the despatches reached India so late that the Commander-in-Chief could not submit his recommendations until the end of April. The Government telegraphed these Home to be in time for the *Gazette*, but the authorities in England evidently preferred to wait for the full despatches; and so some little time must elapse before the list of rewards can appear.

THE *Java Bode*, in an article on the Netherlands outlying possessions in the Far East, state that when Bencoolen was made over by the British to the Dutch by means of the treaty of 1824, a meeting was held in the Government House there, in which the oldest and most determined of the native headmen lifted up his voice and spoke out, making use of the following remarkable words:—

"I protest against this transfer of my country. Who has the right to make over me and my countrymen to the Hollanders like so many head of cattle, or to any other power? If the British are tired of us let them go away, but I deny them the right to deliver us to the Hollanders. When the British first came here, they asked for and obtained a piece of land to build warehouses and houses on. That piece of land is still demarcated by the original boundary stones, and that is all that the British ever got from us. We were never conquered, and I now declare to the British and Dutch gentlemen here present that were my power equal to my will, I would oppose the transfer sword in hand. But I am a poor man, I have no soldiers to fight you, and must submit. God's will be done!"

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. T. ECHALAZ, General List, Infantry, has retired from the service on a pension of £365 per annum.

SEVERAL officers are availing themselves of the increased advantages of the new furlough rules. It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that the furlough to Europe granted to Captain F. Stevenson, S. C., Surgeon J. E. Ferguson, I. M. S., and Major W. W. Stevens, General List, Infantry, is under the leave rules of 1886 and not under the regulations of 1886.

CAPTAIN (BREVET MAJOR) R. E. D. REILLY, S. C., 28th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be an Assistant Quartermaster General on the establishment, in succession to Major A. B. Stopford, whose tenure of office on the staff expired on the 19th May.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DEL. R F. WOOLDRIDGE, S. C., 22nd Bombay Infantry, Assistant Commissary General for Transport, has been appointed to be Deputy Adjutant General, in succession to Colonel G. A. Green, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 31st March.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 3.—The barometer has risen slightly at East Bengal, southern half of Malabar Coast, Guzerat, and the Indus Valley. It is practically steady elsewhere. A storm is reported over Lower Bengal, which has disappeared. Another small depression apparently forming off Pegu. Southerly winds in Burma; easterly in Chittagong; generally westerly elsewhere. Skies clear in Upper India, and the air is much drier in that region; and in Central India the weather is very cloudy; elsewhere fairly general. Rain in South Peninsula, Burma, Lower Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces; very heavy in Chittagong. The temperature has fallen quickly at Deesa, Surat, Secunderabad and Chittagong, but has risen generally elsewhere. Rain to-day: Chittagong, 14⅛ inches; Secunderabad and Cochin, 1½ inches; Dacca, Goa, Rangoon and Silchar about 1 inch. Previously: Amraoti, Moulmein, Ahmedabad and Prome over 1 inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 3, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	·651	91·0	WSW	20	0·00
Surat.....	·762	83·6	W	4	0·17
Bombay	·790	81·8	WSW	16	0·05
Rutnagherry	·820	85·9	SW	12	0·60
Karwar	·863	79·1	SW	4	5·64
Mangalore..	·863	80·9	E	2	1·08
Calicut	·885	79·7	SE	5	1·73
Cochin	·879	78·5	E	Mod.	1·61
Masulipatam	·711	85·8	NW	14	0·00
Madras	·781	83·8	WSW	6	0·02
Negapatam..	·813	87·8	W	0	0·31

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SENSATIONAL ARTICLES AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

CERTAIN Hindu writers have acquired the silly habit of writing in the public press against the views and actions of Government in an exaggerated style which is anything but advantageous to the country. These writings are taken hold of by the enemies of the country to prove that the so-called of grievances of the natives have no foundation in fact. Last year, we disapproved of the action of a Hindu at Hongkong, who in vituperative language painted the British administration as utterly black and disgraceful. A similar instance has recently taken place in America. Such speakers and writers who ungratefully forget the advantage of this administration are worse enemies of the country than those who generally indulge in its loud praises. Mr. Amratlal Rai's article in the *North American Review* will displease all right-thinking and loyal natives; some few truths that are in the article are so tortured with highly-coloured and sensational comments that they lose all the appearance of truthfulness.—*Jame-Jamshed.*

POSTAGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

THE arguments advanced by England in support of their resolution of not making any alterations in postage on letters from India to England cannot bear any kind of examination. We trust the present Government of India will continue to fight for the equalization of the burden incidental to the Postal contracts. All our expectations in regard to fiscal improvements during the present *regime* have hitherto remained unfulfilled. There is yet another chance for our Viceroy to make up for lost time.—*Akbar-e-Saudagar.*

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

THE announcement in a London paper that Mr Dadabhai Naoraji intends to stand for a seat in the Perliament will be received joyfully by the whole native community. We wish the news were true. The native public consider Mr. Dadabhai as a true and worthy champion of their cause. He has the goodwill and entire confidence of the native public at his back. His past public career, the number of years he has spent in England, his extensive influence with eminent politicians in England, will all contribute to his success in Parliament.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE BUILDING.

THOUGH there are a number of objections to the present site of the college, certain arguments can be advanced in favour of keeping it in its present position, since the building is there. It is believed by some that by removing the college to the Fort, it will be inconveniently distant for residents in Khetwadi, Girgaum, Bhuleshwar, Nagpada, Mazagon, Parel, and Mandvie. Again, it cannot be called wise State-policy to reject such an expensive building after it has been in use only fifteen years. We think a better remedy is to try to improve the college itself and its surroundings, and suppose the college is removed to the Fort, what is to be done about the Government promise to preserve Sir Cowasji Jehangir's name in connection therewith? Will the Government make it their private property? Or will they call the new building in the Fort after Sir Cowasji's name? Surely, the manner in which buildings raised by public charity are treated in Bombay is not, by any means, courteous to the worthy donors. The Town Hall, the Old Ice House, and the old Sailors' Home, can be quoted as instances of this. The old Sailors' Home was built by public subscription. We must say that the Government policy of handing the building over to the Volunteers is objectionable. Will the Sir Cowasji Jehangir building be treated similarly?—*Rast Goftar.*

A SHIPWRECKED PASSENGER'S CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

AT the Madras Court of Small Causes, Mr. Handley, the Chief Judge, delivered the following Judgment in the case of Dr. Maddox *versus* the British India Steam Navigation Company, the particulars of which we have already reported:—

"Plaintiff, a second class passenger by the steamer El Dorado, which was lost off the coast of Portugal in February 1885, sues the Company, the owners of the ship, for Rs. 1,321, as compensation for the loss of his luggage, alleging that the loss of the ship was caused by the negligence and wrongful acts and defaults of defendants' servants. The total loss of the ship and of the plaintiff's luggage is practically admitted. Defendants' pleas are—no negligence or wrongful acts, or defaults, and, if any, not liable by reason of the special contract; and damages excessive. Plaintiff was examined *de bene esse* before the hearing, as he was about to leave for the north of India. For defendants, Mr. Lambert, Messrs. Binny and Co.'s assistant in charge of the shipping department, was examined. This, and the correspondence and documents to be alluded to hereafter, constitutes the whole of the evidence in the case. In proof of negligence, Mr. Laing, for plaintiff, tendered, in evidence at the hearing, a certified copy of the report of the Court of the Wreck Commissioner, assisted by Assessors, which sat at Westminster to investigate, under the Merchant Shipping Act, the circumstances attending the loss of the ship. This was objected to, and I was reluctantly compelled to reject it as inadmissible in evidence in this case. But I hold that plaintiff's evidence that the ship ran on to some perfectly well-known rocks in daylight, coupled with the fact, admitted by Mr. Lambert, that the certificates of the Captain and 2nd and 3rd officers were suspended by the Court of Inquiry, is sufficient proof of negligence on the part of the Captain and officers of the ship, in the absence of any evidence on the other side. It is suggested that there was a thick fog at the time the ship struck; but upon this matter we must accept plaintiff's statement, as it is uncontradicted, and he says that the fog only came on ten minutes before the ship struck, and was only a slight fog, with the sun shining through it. And even the existence of a thick fog will not be sufficient to exonerate the ship's officers from blame in the absence of evidence that all due precautions, such as constant heaving the lead, and keeping a special look-out, were used, and of any explanation of the divergence from the ship's proper course. Defendants' counsel, Mr. Whillie Grant, contends that plaintiff as failed to prove any contract on the part of defendants to carry him and his luggage safely, and that, on that ground, his suit must fail. I hold, however, that plaintiff, having proved that he paid his fare for a second class passage from London to Madras, and received a ticket and was taken on board with his luggage, has proved enough to render defendants liable, unless it is shown on the part of defendants that there was a special contract limiting their liability. Defendants then rely on the special contract contained on the passenger ticket, and this is the real point in the case. Defendants have had some difficulty in proving this special contract. Plaintiff admits that he received a ticket, but states that he did not read it through, and knows nothing of any special terms contained in it relating to passengers luggage. He gave up the ticket to the steward on board the steamer. The ticket is said to be lost, and is, probably, at the bottom of the sea with the ship. Under these circumstances, defendants are at liberty, I think, to give secondary evidence of the contents of the ticket. The secondary evidence they give is as follows. They produce the counterfoil of the ticket issued to plaintiff, bearing initials, which Mr. Lambert speaks to as the initials of a clerk in the office of defendants' London agents. Mr. Lambert, who has had many years experience of the working of the Company's business in Madras states that only one form of passenger ticket has been in use for years on all the lines of the Company, and that is the form Exhibit No. I. I think this is sufficient evidence that the ticket issued to plaintiff was in the form Exhibit No. I. that ticket contains a clause printed with other conditions on the back, which if it is binding on plaintiff, clearly puts him out of Court. It is as follows:—'Baggage is carried at the passenger' risk, and under the passenger's sole charge. The Company will not be responsible for any loss, damage,, or injury whatsoever of or to the person, or of or to any luggage, property, goods, effects, articles, matters or things belonging to or carried by or with any passenger, whether the same shall arise from or be occasioned by the act of God, of the Queen's enemies, dangers of the seas, rivers, or navigation, collision, fires, thefts, or robberies whether by persons in the employment of the Company orby others, accident to orby machinery, boilers or steam; accidents by see or land, unskilful, improper, or careless navigation, or any other act, defaults or negligence of the Company's agents, servants or employes, of any kind whatsoever.' It is contended on behalf of plaintiff that he is not bound by these conditions, because he never accepted them, or was a party to any contrat embodying them. He wrote from Edinburgh to the Company's London Agents for a passage to Madras, forwarding the passage money and received in return a letter forwarding a ticket. He has lost that letter, but states that it contained nothing drawing his attention to any special conditions in the ticket, and that though he looked at the ticket to see if his name was right, and his passage money had been duly received, he read none of the conditions printed on the ticket. It is argued that, when once the Company's Agents had accepted the passage money, the contract to carry plaintiff and his luggage was complete, and that the agents could not bind plaintiff to any special terms which they chose to insert in the ticket they sent him, which was merely a receipt for the money. It seems to me, that there is a fallacy in this argument, in that the contract was not complete until it was accepted by defendants' agents. The ticket was the acceptance, and it was not an unqualified acceptance, but an acceptance 'subject to the conditions and regulations endorsed hereon.' Whether plaintiff chose to read the conditions of the acceptance or not, he is bound by them, for they, taken with his application for a passage and payment of passage money, constitute the contract. And, the ticket gave him the fullest notice of all the conditions, for, besides the word quoted above, referring him to the back, there is a note printed in red ink on the face of the ticket, 'See back,' In this respect the case differs materially from that of Henderson *vs.* Stephenson relied on by plaintiff's attorney where there was nothing on the face of the ticket to direct the attention of the person receiving it to the special conditions on the back. In the present case, plaintiff receives a ticket persistently referring him to the conditions on the back as those under which the company undertook; to carry him and his luggage; keeps it for several days; embarks with his luggage; and gives up the ticket in due course. I think he must be taken to have accepted the conditions whether he in fact chose to read them or not, and is bound by them. That such special contracts limiting the liability of carriers are legal, however, wide and general may be their terms, and even though they in effect take away the liability altogether, has been clearly settled by the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the P. and O. Company *vs.* Shand, and by many other cases. In a recent case—Indian Law Reports, 10 Calcutta, p. 489,—the High Court of Calcutta upheld a similar clause in a Bill of Lading of this same Company, exempting them altogether from liability for the negligence of their servants. Plaintiff's suit must fail, but I think it is not a case in which he should be ordered to pay defendants' costs. Each party will bear his own costs. Suit dismissed without costs."

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SOLDIER

AT the Allahabad Criminal Sessions, John Patrick Minahan, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, (E-4), was tried before the Officiating Chief Justice and a jury, upon a charge under section 420 of the Penal Code ("cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property") and three charges under section 471 ("using as genuine a forged document.")

The Public Prosecutor (Mr. C. H. Hill) appeared for the Crown; Mr. J. E. Howard for the prisoner.

The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case for the Crown, said that he proposed, in the first instance, to state the facts as briefly as possible. The prisoner, who was seventeen years of age, was the son of a retired Conductor of Ordnance, and had lived for some time in the Fort at Allahabad, but afterwards, and, up to the time of his enlistment in the Royal Artillery, with his parents at Kydgunj. The prosecutor was one Ram Pershad, a watchmaker, carrying on business in Kydgunj, in the city of Allahabad, who had been acquainted with the prisoner from his childhood. On the 1st of March 1885, the prisoner went to the shop of Ram Pershad, which was commonly known under the style of Achambhit and Sons, and asked for a silver half-hunting watch of the value of Rs. 30. He got the watch and paid Rs. 2 on account. This watch had no further connection with the case than as showing the facility with which watches could be obtained from the shop. On the 17th March the prisoner again went to the shop with a letter purporting to be written by a Lieutenant J. W. Hoggen. There had been a Captain Hoggen in command at the Fort, but he had left Allahabad about a month before this time. The letter presented by the prisoner contained a request that two silver reversible watches of the value of Rs. 75 a piece should be forwarded to the writer, who, it added, would pay Rs. 100 on the 10th of the month, and the remainder about the 20th. There was a postcript to this effect:—"You in person must call at my quarters in the Fort for the money," and after this came the signature, "J. W. Hoggen." The prosecutor, on the receipt of this letter, wrote an endorsement upon it to the effect that he would take the watches in person to Lieutenant Hoggen's quarters at 11 o'clock, and explain the mode of opening and shutting the watches. The prisoner took this letter and endorsement away, with the ostensible object of giving it to Lieutenant Hoggen. On the same day, the prosecutor called at the Fort with the watches and two chains, but failed to find either any Lieutenant Hoggen or the prisoner. No such person as Lieutenant Hoggen was in fact living at the Fort. The prosecutor went home, and, during the evening of the same day prisoner again called at the shop, and presented a letter in the following terms:—"Sir,—If you cannot trust the bearer of my letter with the two watches, and call for the first instalment on the 10th, I will not have the watches. (Sd.) Lieutenant J. W. Hoggen. As you say you will explain how to open the two watches, I know very well how to open a reversible watch, as I owned one before." In consequence of this letter the prosecutor sent a man named Khairati, who had been in his service for fifteen or sixteen years, with the watches and chains to the Fort. Khairati and the prisoner went together in a gharrie to the artillery barracks at the Fort, and it was important to observe thet the gharrie was not taken to the officers' quarters. Khairati took with him a bill given to him by the prosecutor, for the purpose of obtaining Lieutenant Hoggen's signature for the watches and chains. When they arrived, the prisoner got out of the gharrie and went into the barracks with the bill, which he shortly afterwards brought out signed "J. W. Hoggen." He then asked Khairati to give him the watches that he might give them to the sahib. Khairati at first refused to do this, but was ultimately persuaded to do so. The prisoner then took them inside the barracks, and nothing had ever been known of what became of them after this. He and Khairati then left the Fort in the gharrie together, and afterwards separated. On the 22nd of the same month, the prosecutor received a letter from Shahjahanpur written by the prisoner, in these terms:—"Dear Babu,—I will be in Allahabad on the 26th, so do not be afraid I am running away, You, I suppose, think that I have run away. (Sd.) J. Minahan." In consequence of this letter Ram Pershad, whose suspicions were aroused, went on the morning of the 22nd to the Fort, where he inquired for Lieutenant Hoggen. He was informed by Garrison Sergeant-Major Munden, who had been in the Fort since 1876, that although there had been a Captain Hoggen in command, he had left some time before. In May, the prosecutor sent a registered letter to the prisoner, addressed to Shahjahanpur, in which he demanded payment for the watches, and intimated that if payment were not made, legal proceedings would be taken without further notice, This letter was returned unanswered. Nothing more was heard of the prisoner until last April when Ram Pershad met him in the artillery lines, and demanded payment. To this the prisoner replied, "go to——," and this led to the institution of the present proceedings. Another document which should be mentioned was a receipt which was brought by the prisoner to Ram Pershad on the 17th March with the second letter. It also was signed "J. W. Hoggen," and it formed the subject of a specific charge, as this was what constituted the fraudulent inducement to Ram Pershad to part with the watches. There were four charges against the prisoner. The first was a charge of fraudulently using a forged document, namely, the second letter of the 17th March. The second related to the signature of "J. W. Hoggen" upon the voucher or receipt given to Khairati in acknowledgment of the receipt of the watches at the artillery barracks. The third related to the receipt which was presented to Ram Pershad on the 17th March, together with the letter which formed the subject of the first charge. The fourth was a charge of cheating, by presenting these forged documents to Ram Pershad, and thereby inducing him to part with his property. The learned Public Prosecutor concluded by explaining to the jury the law as to cheating and using false documents in reference to which these charges had been framed.

Mr. Howard, for the defence, made an able speech, in which he severely criticised the evidence of the prosecutor, whose motive for bringing a false accusation against the prisoner, the learned counsel suggested to be the way in which payment for the watch purchased on the 11th March 1885 had been delayed, and the bad language to which he had been subjected by the prisoner. The servant Khairati would, of course, say anything in support of his master; and, further, the manner in which he had professed to remember without difficulty everything that had transpired between himself and the prisoner on the 17th March, but had no recollection of any other facts—such as the name of the gharriewallah or the number of the gharrie—threw much discredit upon his testimony. The letters which formed the subject of the charge were of a kind that a person in the prisoner's position would be most unlikely to write; and it was a suspicious circumstance that all the communications of the 17th March, purporting to pass between Lieutenant J. W. Hoggen and the prosecutor, should have been written upon a single sheet of paper, and not, as would naturally and commonly happen, in separate letters. The learned counsel strongly impressed upon the jury the incredibility of such a letter as that addressed by the prosecutor to the prisoner on the 2nd May 1885 proceeding from a man who was really smarting under a great injury. It was absolutely silent as to the alleged fraud and as to the discovery that no Lieutenant J. W. Hoggen had ever existed. Again, the letter written by the prisoner to the prosecutor from Shahjahanpur was not such as a guilty person would have written under the circumstances: it was an honest letter, the object of which was to assure Ram Pershad that the writer would pay for the watch which he had bought on the 11th March. The learned counsel commented upon these letters, and the other facts of the case at considerable length, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the jury on his client's behalf.

The Chief Justice summed up the case to the jury pointing out that the prisoner was not charged with the offence of forgery, and that the jury had three questions to determine; first, whether the documents to which the charges related were forged; secondly, whether supposing them to be forged, they were uttered or used by the prisoner; and thirdly, whether, supposing him to have uttered them, he did so, knowing them to be forged and with the intention of defrauding the prosecutor. His lordship read and commented upon the material points of the evidence, and said that it would probably be unnecessary to consider the charge of cheating, as everything appeared to be completely covered by the other charges.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 4 P. M., but returned at 4-20 to consult his Lordship as to what evidence there was apart from that of the prosecutor to prove the uttering of the documents. They also stated that six of them were in favour of a conviction, and three of an acquittal. His Lordship having referred to the evidence, the jury again retired. Shortly afterwards they returned, the foreman stating that they were not agreed, and that four of them were for acquitting and five for convicting the prisoner. The Chief Justice then read to the jury the evidence of Ram Pershad and Khairati, and they retired for the third time, returning at 5-35 with a unanimous verdict of guilty upon the three charges of uttering forged documents, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's youth; and of not guilty upon the charge of cheating.

The Chief Justice said that he entirely concurred in the verdict. Addressing the prisoner, his Lordship proceeded:—Minahan, I do not propose to pass sentence upon you to-day. I entertain very strong suspicions that you have not done this by yourself, and that some other person has induced you to do it. I have great sympathy for you, because you are at the very outset of your life; and I have great sympathy for your father who is a man of high respectability and excellent character. I propose to adjourn your sentence till the 1st July; and meanwhile, if you see your way to give information as to the other person or persons concerned in this affair, and as to what has become of the watches and chains, I may perhaps take that into consideration in dealing with you.

The Chief Justice accordingly directed that the prisoner should be kept in custody until the 1st July when he will be brought up for sentence. His Lordship added that he implicitly believed the evidence that had been given by the prosecutor, Ram Pershad.

THE CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL.

AT Bow-street Police-court, London, on May 13, before Sir James Ingham, Mr. J. R. Rogers, manager of Miss Minnie Palmer's theatrical company, appeared to answer a summons taken out by Mr. Charles Arnold, formerly a member of the same company, charging him with having unlawfully and maliciously sent to the complainant a letter challenging him to fight a duel.—Mr. George Lewis appeared for Mr. Rogers; Mr. Morton Smith instructed; and Mr. F. George for Mr. Arnold.

The letter complained of was in the following terms:—

MR. C. ARNOLD,—My contempt and hate for you is such that only death can satiate, I feel that such curs as you are unfit to live. Name a place and time, and let us go into a room, lock the door, and only one can come out alive to tell the tale.—Your enemy, J. R. ROGERS.

Mr. Morton Smith, in opening the case, said the defendant was a manager of a theatrical company at a theatre in the Strand, and the complainant had been an actor in the same company. He had been engaged about a year ago in America by Mr. Rogers for a period of 12 months, but since that time there had been some unpleasantness. Mr. Arnold had been sent to play at other theatres, and had been given inferior parts. This conduct had culminated by his refusing to pay the complainant his salary. On Monday, May 3rd, his client had received the letter, which was either an actual challenge or else a clear inciting to send a challenge. Under those circumstances, he would ask that the defendant might be committed for trial, so that he might be dealt with in a proper manner.

Mr. Lewis said he appeared for the defendant. No doubt Mr. Rogers had written the letter, but as to inciting to fight a duel, it was nothing of the kind. It was not an incitement to fight a duel at all.

Sir J. Ingham: It is an incitement to go and be murdered, I should think.

Mr. Lewis, continuing, said the letter was sent on Sunday, and the summons was not applied for until the following Thursday, so it did not seem that Mr. Arnold was in much fear. The explanation of the letter which Mr. Rogers gave was that the one who was to tell the tale would be the one who was not much punished. The one who was punished would not wish to tell the tale (laughter.) That was an American sort of way of expressing himself (laughter), but as for fighting a duel he had no such intention. If it were thought necessary to bind him over he would have no objection

Mr. Charles Arnold was then called and deposed, that he was an actor, and had been engaged to play in Mr. Rogers' company. There had been various unpleasantnesses, and they culminated in Mr. Rogers refusing to pay him any salary. He received the letter on Monday week last, and fully believed in the threat contained in it. He had immediately consulted his solicitor.—Cross-examined: The letter was left at his club shortly after midnight on the Sunday. No one had been for an answer. He had attended the court on the following Thursday. There had been no act of violence threatened since that time.

Mr. Smith said that was his case.

Mr. Lewis observed that the incitement to fight a duel seemed to consist in the words, "Name a place and time. Let us go in a room, lock the door, and only one come out to tell the tale." He did not see a challenge to fight a duel in that.

Sir J. Ingham: What is it a challenge to do.

Mr. Lewis replied that it was a challenge to have a fight in a room, and the one who came out to tell the tale was the one who punished the other. The one who was punished would not tell the tale (loud laughter). He thought it right on the part of Mr. Rogers unreservedly to apologise for writing the letter. He had no intention to commit any violence, and, in fact, was going to Australia with the

ed marble, and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. The table-service is all in the very best taste, and the attendance at meals excellent. The waiters are young Malays, becomingly dressed in white tunics, with the crimson 'sarang'—a sort of handkerchief, showing below and extending to the knee. A light grey sort of fez is worn on the head, bound with a handkerchief of orange silk. The feet are bare, so that the movements of the attendants are perfectly noiseless.

"On the occasion of a very pleasant visit here some time ago, our party every evening at dinner was increased by several officials and native gentlemen; among others, the chief of the Arabs in Malacca, the chief of the Arabs in Johory, the 'captain' Chinaman, the Johore opium farmer (Chinese), Rajah Mahdi (not the one of Soudan notoriety), the hero of Salangore, and at this time a refugee in Johore, a slightly-built Malay, with a pale handsome face, and rich, long, black hair falling over his shoulders. The Maharajah was the only native gentleman able to converse in English, so the conversation was neither very lively nor interesting. The Chinese guests marked their approval of the excellent wines in a manner that must have delighted the genial host. The conversational shortcomings were compensated for, by the performances of the Maharajah's private band, which played every evening during dinner; and considering the youthfulness of the musicians, and also the fact that, at the time of which I write, they had never heard another band perform, their playing was very creditable.

"Among other sources of revenue, the Maharajah derives a very snug income from some extensive steam saw-mills. These are his private property, and they execute large orders from India, China, Java, Mauritius, and even South America. When the Indian railways were being constructed some years ago a golden harvest was reaped from the supply of sleepers, at half a guinea apiece, but the substitution of iron cradles has greatly affected the demand for the former. The mills are under English management. The timber is principally teak, and a peculiar kind of cedar. The trees are cut in the forests up country, floated down to the sea, and then made into rafts and brought round to Johore. The teak is of excellent quality, and being one of the few sorts of wood capable of withstanding the Indian climate, as well as being impervious to the attacks of the white ant, is, of course, invaluable. It is said that piles of Johore teak have been found to be in a good state of preservation after being in the ground for a hundred years. The cedar is very light, yet strong and durable, and is much used for building purposes."

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—It is evident from the difficulty the authorities find in filling vacancies, and from the number of Line officers who, after a short trial of departmental life, resign their appointments, that some alteration of the present system is needed. Prior to 1881, it was customary to fill the vacancies in the Department by direct commissions, and subsequently Line officers were appointed as Deputy-Assistant-Commissaries-General under conditions that the officer had passed the prescribed examination for promotion to Captain; also, that if not a regimental Captain, temporary rank would be given to him. Priority was to be given to (1) those who had passed the Staff College, (2) those who had been Adjutants of their regiments, (3) those who had shown ability in passing their examination for promotion, and (4) those who possessed the knowledge of foreign languages required from A.D.C.'s. Only two Staff College men were induced to offer themselves as candidates, and they have since resigned; and a large proportion of those who have tried the Department have either returned or are now returning to their regiments. What are the reasons of these resignations? Why will not Line officers come forward to serve on the Commissariat and Transport Staff? Why is it necessary to take Subalterns who have not the qualifications laid down in the Queen's Regulations for the post of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General? Why is it necessary to open the appointments to officers of the Royal Marines? Some officers complain that their experience different treatment from the Department from that to which they have been accustomed to in their regiments. If this is so, it may be their own fault; it may be that they have been tried at departmental duty and "found wanting." Be this as it may, the system should be thoroughly looked into. The question of separating the two branches—Commissariat and Transport—should be considered. Doubtless some opposition to separation might be, and probably would be raised by the senior officers of Department. Some think that the Transport should be a branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and in fact, this was the case in the last Nile Campaign, Colonel Furse being appointed Director of Transport, and the arrangement apparently worked satisfactorily. As the present system is evidently not working well, the opportunity for placing the Transport under the Quartermaster-General, and making it a combatant corps should be looked to. The remainder of the Department could be considerably reduced by handing over the Barrack branch to the Ordnance Store Department. The "Supply Branch" or "Supply Department," as it might be termed, could be reduced by giving each officer a larger supervision. At present the purveyors are hampered by the duties of Transport, Supply, and Barrack work, which prevent sufficient attention to supplies. What reason is there for the Transport of the Army being supervised by a Commissariat officer, any more than there is for the latter to supervise the Royal Engineers? A Commissariat officer "on service", has quite enough responsibility and sufficient work to occupy him in his legitimate duty of supplying the Army with food—without supervising and detailing transport, a very large service which should be in the hands of a qualified Transport officer. The Commissariat Department could indeed, for transport in the same manner as others do; while the Commissariat officer would be free from all care of transport, and could devote his whole time and attention to supply the troops. The Commissariat and Transport Staff is too important a branch of the service to be neglected. It is the great "spending department" of the Army, and it is essential that it should be on a thoroughly efficient footing. The present system has been much chopped and changed, but nobody would care to say that it is working either for the good of the Army or benefit of the taxpayers. It is a clumsy and expensive system, full of anomalies, not one calculated to bear the strain of a big war.

THE COSSACKS.

THE early history of the Cossacks is interesting. They were at first no more than a band of free booters, composed of a wild, barbarous rabble, mostly boors, from the old provinces of Polish Russia, Vollimia, and Podolia. On leaving these, they settled on some islands in the river Boristhenes below Kiovia, subsisting by robbery and plunder. They acquired the name Cossack from the Polish word *Cossa*, signifying a pirate. Their piracies struck terror into the Turkish galleys on the Black Sea, and they grew formidable to Natolia itself; they not only plundered Trebisond and Sinope, but even the suburbs of Constantinople did not escape them. These exploits grained them such a reputation with the Poles that Stephen Batoxi, Prince of Transilvania and King of Poland, determined to utilise them for the benefit of Poland in beating back the incursions of the Crim Tartars, and to strengthen the Polish Army, which mainly consisted of horsemen, by the addition of so considerable a force of foot. He succeeded in reducing these vagabond soldiers to good order and discipline by granting them considerable privileges and putting them under a General of their own, called by them Hetman, who had the power of naming his own officers. He then gave them the city of Techinierof, on the Boristhenes, as their capital and the headquarters of their Hetman. By this means that tract of desert along the Boristhenes from Bar, Barnow, and Kiow to the Black Sea, became a populous country, now called the Ukrain or Polish word meaning frontier. After a time these Cossacks became a source of danger to the Republic, having several times taken up arms against it. The exceptional privileges they enjoyed caused large numbers of Polish peasants to join them daily. It was resolved to build a fort at Kudak, the point of junction of the rivers Swanez and the Boristhenes, a good position to hold them in check. The Cossacks opposed the execution of this plan. Thus perpetual wars between the Poles and the Cossacks resulted. During these troubles great numbers of the Cossacks retired with their families, and settled between the river Don and the Wolga. They subsisted by piracies on the Caspian Sea. A.D. 1633, being greatly oppressed by the Poles, they joined the Russians, who came to their assistance, and in the following year took the cities of Smolinsko and Wilna. It was chiefly owing to the valour of the Cossacks that by the Treaty of Oliva in 1666 the provinces of Smolinsko and Severia with the palatinate of Kiovia were annexed to the Russian Empire. About this period the Cossacks in general put themselves under the protection of Russia, and were distinguished as those of the Ukrain and of the Don—the former mostly foot soldiers, the latter horsemen—and in regular pay. In A.D. 1669, when Alexis was Emperor of Russia, a very dangerous rebellion was led by Stephen Ratzin, a Cossack of the Don; he raised a large number of followers from the Cossacks of the Don, and marched to the aid of the Nagayan Tartars, occupying the kingdom of Astrachan, who were grossing under the avarice and mismanagement of their Russian governors. He captured the city of Astrachan. Thence he marched towards Casan, threatening Southern Russia seriously, for his army was largely swollen by Tartars. But he did not improve the opportunity, but abandoned himself to excess and debauchery. The time slipped by; the Russians had leisure enough to assemble their forces and arrive at Casan before him. His communications were cut, and his army reduced to great straits. The Tartars for the most part deserted: but the Cossacks stood by him, and intrenched themselves under the walls of Astrachan. An offer of a free pardon reduced them to obedience, which was accepted after their chief, Ratzin, surrendered himself to the mercy of Alexis. He was executed at Moscow; his arms were first cut off, then his legs, and finally his head. The Cossacks after this were kept in strict order and discipline, and were employed in garrisoning the frontier towns, never exceeding the proportion of one-third to the whole garrison, and being all horsemen, were generally employed in expeditions to keep the neighbouring Tartars in awe.—*Admiralty and Horse Guard Gazette.*

AN INDIAN TREE FOR AUSTRALIA.

ACCLIMATISERS might do well to give some attention to the Mahwa tree of India. It is most common in Central Hindustan, and there should be many localities in the interior of Australia suitable for its growth and of little use for other purposes. The trees grow from self-sown seed, and flourish in very poor and stony soil. They are from 40 to 60 feet in height, with oblong-leaves of firm texture, 5 to 6 inches long. These leaves fall in spring, and are succeeded by a very abundant crop of flowers. The flowers also fall, principally by night, and continue doing so for nearly a fortnight. The quantity is immense, upwards, of a ton having been collected from a single tree, but it usually runs from 450lb. to 660lb. These flowers have many excellent qualities. They are good for food, and are consumed by the poorer classes where the trees abound; being especially useful in economising cereals in seasons of famine and drought. They are eaten fresh or sun-dried, and have a luscious but peculiar taste, resembling, when dry, that of inferior figs. They are usually consumed with rice, millet or seeds of various kinds, and leaves, but they are capable of supporting life by themselves—a man, his wife and three children, it is said, finding sufficient sustenance for a month in 165 lb. of flowers. They contain, when dry, about 57 per cent. of sugar only a small portion of which, however, is crystallisable. The fresh flowers may contain much more, as all saccharine plants deteriorate in this respect by keeping. On this point further investigation is required. Flowers gathered from the tree may be different from those that fall. If the sugar at any stage be crystalline, the tree should be of more value than the cane itself. Be that as it may, the sugar is valuable, and may be that best for Europe from distilling and other purposes. The flowers should, at all events, be valuable as food for cattle and sheep, either before or after the extraction of the sugar; before extraction the quantity of albuminoids is 2·2 per cent., and after it the quantity is 4½ per cent. The analysis of the fresh leaves is unknown, and the results obtained in Europe from dried and long kept samples may be to a certain extent deceptive. The fruit, which resembles a small apple, ripens in three months, but nothing is said in its favor except that the seeds yield an edible oil on pressure. The Mahwa and the date-palm are both decidedly worth looking after.—*Leader* (Melbourne.)

HOW ACTRESSES ARE MADE.

THE evolution of the actress out of the society girl (says the *New York World*) is a curious process. And this process is now conducted by certain dramatic teachers who give their time and talents to the manufacture of Juliets, Paulines and Lady Macbeths out of the limp, lank, languid and occasionally luscious material that comes to them on the wings of ambition out of the homes of America. Various attempts have been made to describe this "inner consistory" of feminine art, but most of the attempts have failed because the teachers have a patent on their methods and the girls themselves do not care to exhibit their own callow condition in these nests. There is, however, a must be said, that there are two kinds of foundries where girls are cast in histrionic moulds. One kind is the fraudulent, speculative, cheap and swindling shop of the adventurer, who makes the desire of these girls the cloak of his disreputable adventures, who advertises to do all sorts of brilliant things with any kind of female talent and then gets all the money he can out of his victim and drops him.

Perhaps Mr. George Edgar is the oldest and best-known of theatrical coaches. At all events, his establishment on Irving place has for some time had the fashionable "call" and it is there that we shall see the different stages of development as the social girl becomes an actress. That is to say, we shall see it if we are permitted inside the sacred barricades.

The writer has seen with deep interest the Juliet unfold from a pale bud to full-blown histrionic flower; has watched the impalpable Graces of rhythm and reason sit down on the soft head and encircle the fluffy waist of sweet social imbecility and put the lisping articulations of the rural maiden ultimately into the chariot of blank verse.

The first thing to be done with the young lady—but, by the way, having paid for her first course, she is no longer a young lady, she is an "Aspirant"—is to get her clothes to hang. They never do in real life. In real life women dress. In professional life they drape. A lady has plaits and things. An actress has folds.

If she has embarked upon the sea of high comedy she might as well begin by getting all her sheets in the wind. She must look like Juliet before she can talk like her.

Here she is, learning "sway," "pose," "repose" and "impose." Her first lines are in her skirts. She has to get these before she gets Shakespeare's. That's a picture of a Kentucky girl if my perfidy is not unreliable, her name is Ware—Kate Ware) caught in the first stages of Juliet. All her lessons are taken in costume. She has to manage her train while her teacher manages the training. She may be said to be hanging on the skirt of the drama. Dress first, address afterwards. Tragedy begins with the monumental and ends with the sentimental. After the aspirant has learned how to have things hang right she must learn how to have them move right. She has got to loosen out her joints, and it is proverbial that every social young lady who has not become an aspirant uses her arms from the elbow and her elbow from the wrist and her wrist from the fingertips. She cannot strike out nor stride. She is a charming combination of sidle, slope and slump. She melts from one action to another in snow-flake fashion without muscular purpose. She has a delightful inclination to glide when she ought to step out aggressively.

So she has the foils put into her hands to loosen her up and astonished some of the girl muscles that have been lying dormant. For this exercise she dispenses with her skirts and dons a pair of short trousers and blouse jacket. She looks very pretty in it if she has a trim figure, and it is interesting to note how rapidly her supple body adapts itself to the rules of the art. At first she is a little timid. She is afraid of having her eyes put out, and winks with her head averted, reminds you of a girl on a washstand killing mosquitoes. But as soon as she finds out that she has flexors there is fine vital grace gets into her limbs, and a fine glow comes into her cheeks—two shades excitement and one shade muscular exercise. Of late, boxing lessons have become quite fashionable at the dramatic schools, most of the aspirants preferring the gloves to the foils, though as a rule they do not take to them so well, and certainly do not appear to the same picturesque advantage as with the duellist's weapons. A half hour's bout with the teache before going into recitation starts the blood and stimulates the faculties, and some of the light weights show considerable proficiency.

There are other laudable advantages in the boxing lessons. Aspirants, or, to use the technical term, "'spirants," may have to defend themselves from the stage husband or their own agents in their arduous career, and nothing can be more convenient than to be able to knock down the matrimonial nuisance between the scenes. Having learned how to stand and how to use their fists, the next thing practice is to have a pictorial sense of things. And it is the achievement of these technical graces that marks the apiomb of the professional actress. This human workshop deals with two kinds of material. Of late a new order of 'spirant has crowded into the field. She is the social declaimer—the amateur-professional who doesn't want to go on the stage, only to make a sensation in the room with "Oshier Joe," and similar sentiment. But she wants to do it with the air of an actress who knows all about it. This order of 'spirant is distinct from the girls who mean business. But it is interesting to know that she begins with the same methods and puts on the gloves before she puts on the sock and buskin. If you utter a short sentence to the pupils you would see Juliet in all stages of construction. Kate ethereal, voluble, quivering with intelligence, would have climbed past the balcony and arrived at the "potion scene" Ruth, trim and graceful as a spray of golden rod, would be hanging at Romeo's "bread-basket," and Cora would be haranguing the nurse or asking the wall-paper, "wherefore art thou?" After which she would throw herself into a cushioned chair and present us with the picture of elegant repose, out of which stuck a little foot that had more elocution in it than you can find in some people's whole bodies. Doubtless there is an enormous advantage in these lessons, even if the 'spirants never reach the Parnassus of the stage door, and only fall by the way into some matrimonial pitfall. They become at least picturesque wives, and it is generally understood that that is what men want. There is a certain charm in having a wife who can "receive" like Medea and entertain like Lady Macbeth, who can play the piano as if she were playing Lucrezia Borgia, and read the morning paper as if she were reading Dantes "Inferno." To be able to make soup while "What ho!" and order the Milk with a "Prithee come up," and discharge the red-headed cook with a grand "Methinks this is too much," and wave away the gas man with an arm-sweep superb, are attainments that do not come by nature. And then, just think of the placid joy on a winter's night when you can put down the shades and put on the gloves with your own darling and have a delicious scrap in the glow of your own grate fire on your own hearthrug, and go the next morning in the sweet consciousness of domestic peace and get your eye painted while you wait? Then, above all, think of the inestimable comfort there is in having a wife who can come to the front when you fail, and (if she has dressed enough) can get managers enough, and who will keep the wolf from the door and in his place attract the lamblike dramatic agent! Do you wonder that fashionable women are sent to this Dramatic Foundry by their husbands?

A NEW AMERICAN YACHT.

LAST season when it became certain that the cutter Genesta was to go to America to race for the America's cup, the opinion among yachting men was unanimous that neither of the best four American sloops—the Mischief, Gracie, Fanny and Hildeyard—was large enough to compete with her with any reasonable prospect of success, and the principal flag officers of the New York Yacht Club, Commodore Bennett and Vice-Commodore Douglas, determined to build a yacht as large as the Genesta in order that the cup which represents the yachting supremacy of the world might be properly defended.

The two most successful designers in the country at that time were Mr. A. Cary Smith and Capt. Philip Ellsworth, and after full consideration of the subject it was concluded that inasmuch as the iron sloop Mischief, designed by Mr. Smith had been proven to be on the whole the best of the four yachts above named, iron should be selected as the material for the proposed yacht, and to Mr. Smith was awarded the work of designing her.

Capt. Ellsworth's vessels, however, had on the whole proven faster than those of Mr. Smith, and he had been more uniformily successful. He had designed the schooners Comet, Montauk, Grayling and others, and the sloops Fanta, Crocodile, Penguin, Sasquo, Elephant, Kangaroo, &c., all notoriously fast, and the feeling in the club and out of it was that Capt. Ellsworth's model fairly beat any of the two models which he had submitted. So pronounced was this that Mr. Bennett finally determined to yield to it, and to build in addition to the yacht already ordered from Mr. Smith's design a wooden sloop from one of the Ellsworth models, but business called him away and his purpose was not executed.

This season, after it had been announced that a member of the Eastern Yacht Club was about to build at Boston a sloop similar to, but larger than the Puritan, a few gentlemen of the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, after ascertaining that none of the members of the New York Club intended doing anything in the way of providing a competitor for the Galatea, resolved that Mr. Ellsworth should have a chance to compete with the Boston designer Mr. Edward Burgess, and selected the model which had on the previous season been approved by Commodore Bennett, and to Mr. John Mumm, at the foot of Fifty-fifth street, Brooklyn, was awarded the contract to build her.

She is now nearly completed, and when fully rigged will appear under canvas as in the picture given above. The boat shows rather more sheer than appears in the picture, and to some this is an objection. Below the water line, however, she is very handsome, her midship section, below the bugle being almost like the letter V. Her bilges are easy, and the lines forward are extremely fine, while aft she is full down, rather more than in the usual Ellsworth models. As in all his boats the greatest width at the load line is well aft, being full 10 per cent. of her whole length abaft her longitudinal centre. She has 33 tons of ballast on the keel, moulded in and made a part of the body of the boat as in the sloop Arab, and in addition to this she will have nine tons of lead; moulded to the frames inside. Her general dimensions are as follows: Length over all 95 feet 1 inch; on water-line, 85 feet; extreme beam, 23 feet 2 inches; beam at water line, 22 feet 8 inches; least freeboard, 3 feet 8 inches; draught forward, 4 feet 5 inches; amidships, 8 feet 10 inches; aft, 8 feet 7 inches; with centre board down, 20 feet 6 inches; displacement, 33 tons.

Her spars are: Mast, heel to cap, 81 feet, with 20 inches diameter at the partners, and it is placed 30 feet from the fore part of the stem. Boom 70 feet; 15 inches diameter. Gaff, 48 feet; 11 inches diameter. Topmast 48 feet; 11 inches diameter. Bowsprit, extreme length, 54 feet; diameter, 17 inches outside of the knight-heads. Spinnaker boom, 75 feet long; 12 inches diameter. It is not necessary to give the size of her timbers or keel, or beams, or sternpost. They are, of course, in accordance with great strength, and are of the best material purchaseable in the market, for there is no limit to necessary expense. The gentlemen of the Atlantic Club, who are at the head of the syndicate which is building the boat, are Mr. Latham, A. Fish, of the banking firm of Vermilye and Co., and Rogers Maxwell, the millionaire director of the Long Island Railroad. Both of them are practical yachtsmen.

Mr. Fish owns the schooner Grayling and Mr. Maxwell has had the schooner Peerless and Crusader and the sloop Daphne, and in the natural course of evolution, as a yachting expert, is now the happy owner of a beautiful cat boat, which he has just built for him by Mr. Mumm. He is one of the most expert amateur pyrotechnic club men in the country. He is to be rigged by Mr. Philip Low, who has had all the best of this kind of work for many years and is superior to any other man in that business in the United States. Her sails will be made by John M. Sawyer who is at the head of his business. The canvas for them is manufactured expressly for her in narrow cloths and is to be of the very best. Her first cost will be about $30,000 and at the close of the season she will be used for trial trips, &c., her bills will amount to about $50,000.

She is to be one of four sloops from which a competitor for the Galatea is to be chosen, and that a comparison with these may be accurately presented, the following table may be taken as a guide:—

	Priscilla.	Puritan.	Mayflower.	Atlantic.
	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.
Length over all	95·0	100·0	100·0	95·1
Length on water-line	85·0	80·0	85·0	83·0
Extreme beam	22·5	22·7	23·6	23·2
Least freeboard	—	3·0	3·2	3·3
Draught aft, from stem	—	4·0	4·2	4·3
Draught amidships	—	8·2	8·2	8·10
Draught at sternpost	7·9	8·0	9·0	8·6
Area mid-section		80·0	82·0	92·0
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Displacement	120	105	110	108
Ballast on keel	none.	27	37	33
Total ballast	42	46	48	42

OLD COACHING DAYS.

IT is melanchoy to reflect that General Charles Tyrwhitt—long known upon "the Road" in the days of its priestine glory under the name of "Charley Jones"—should have passed away, just before the cheery note of the guard's horn in Piccadilly announces the advent of another coaching season. The lover of stagecoaches—and there are still many left whose memory reaches back to the days when, just fifty years since, there were fifty mails in England alone—may perhaps be inclined to sneer at the four vehicles driven by amateurs, which draw up every morning at the White Horse Cellars, to make their way to Dorking and Guildford, to St. Albans and the Wheatsheaf at Virginia Water. It must be confessed, reluctant as we are to do so that the revival of coaching, which provoked so much enthusiasm about twenty years since, has, in the poet Gray's words, been "brushed by the hand of rough mischance." Out of the fifteen coaches which started in 1867 every morning from Piccadilly to the various destinations painted upon their doors and backboards, there remain no more than two bona fide coaches. Enthusiasm, is all very well; but a strain upon the purse, repeated year after year, is apt to quench it before long. It is inspiriting to watch the exquisitely appointed drags, with four well-caparisoned and quick-stepping horses in the traces, as they tread their way along Piccadilly or Oxford-street, or the Edgware-road. To pay for them is, however, a very different matter, and in these days of universal depression land-owners who were well able too bear the expense a dozen year ago begin to look rather ruefully at the "books" handed in to them by coachmen and grooms in which such oft-repeated items as "compot" "backing," and "horses' shoes" swell the amount to a degree of which falling rents and unlet farms are the unhappy parsmeers who have, in Transatlantic phrase, "too foot the bill" to complain as rather heavy. It is in vain to tell men who are losing money that it becomes them to revive the days when the old coach and the old roads—the latter being the pride of the Rennies and the Telfords of that pre-railway—were in their glory. Veteran may pose as they will about the haunted little incidents of the road, such as the wayside changings, the hospitable, inn, the fireside gossipings for those who elected to halt for the night. The pictures of the two Herrings, of Ben Marshall, and of Sartorius are faithful delineators of the times when the Devonport, the Edinbargh, the Glasgow, the Exeter, the Birmingham, the Manchester, and half a score other mails from the North-to-land every evening at eight p.m., carrying the London letters to all parts of Great Britain. Some of the mails, and still more of the fast coaches were driven, or, as the phrase then ran, "tooled," by aristocrate Jehus. Thus Sir St. Vincent Cotton drove the Age, the Honourable Frederick Jerningham the short stage between Windsor and Slough. You could see Juliet in all stages of construction. Kate ethereal, voluble, quivering with intelligence, would have climbed past the balcony and arrived at the "potion scene" Ruth, trim and graceful as a spray of golden rod, would be hanging at Romeo's "bread-basket," and Cora would be haranguing the nurse or asking the wall-paper, "wherefore art thou?" After which she would throw herself into a cushioned chair and present us with the picture of elegant repose, out of which stuck a little foot that had more elocution in it than you can find in some people's whole bodies. Doubtless there is an enormous advantage in these lessons, even if the 'spirants never reach the Parnassus of the stage door, and only fall by the way into some matrimonial pitfall. They become at least picturesque wives, and it is generally understood that that is what men want. There is a certain charm in having a wife who can "receive" like Medea and entertain like Lady Macbeth, who can play the piano as if she were playing Lucrezia Borgia, and read the morning paper as if she were reading Dantes "Inferno." To be able to make soup while "What ho!" and order the Milk with a "Prithee come up," and discharge the red-headed cook with a grand "Methinks this is too much," and wave away the gas man with an arm-sweep superb, are attainments that do not come by nature. And then, just think of the placid joy on a winter's night when you can put down the shades and put on the gloves with your own darling and have a delicious scrap in the glow of your own grate fire on your own hearthrug, and go the next morning in the sweet consciousness of domestic peace and get your eye painted while you wait? Then, above all, think of the inestimable comfort there is in having a wife who can come to the front when you fail, and (if she has dressed enough) can get managers enough, and who will keep the wolf from the door and in his place attract the lamblike dramatic agent! Do you wonder that fashionable women are sent to this Dramatic Foundry by their husbands?

ruffians; of no boxing, except among the lowest rabble. One solitary four-in-hand still drove round Hyde Park last year; but that lonely charioteer will soon disappear. He must be very old, and was attired after the fashion of 1825. He will drive to the banks of Styx ere long, where the ferry-boat waits, doubtless, to carry him over to the defunct revellers who boxed and gambled and drank and drove with King George IV." The solitary charioteer here alluded to was the old Sir Henry Feyton, whose yellow drag and four greys were the delight of Eton schoolboys during the first twenty years of the present reign. Sir Henry was "a character," such as the smooth and levelling times in which we live are little likely again to produce. When, as President of the Eedford Driving Club, he drove down to the little town from which the society in question took its name, and perched upon the box-seat, was about to return to London, nothing would induce him to start until the ostler had pronounced the words, "Good afternoon, Sir Henry One day the other was ill, and his place was filled for the nonce by a substitute, who failed to enunciate the salutation which acted as a "Nunc dimittis." Meanwhile the baronet sat immovable upon the box, and might have remained there until the crack of doom had not his servant exclaimed, "Good afternoon, Sir Henry!" from the back-seat.—*Daily Telegraph.*

SELLING RACES.

THE elaborate report of the Stewards of the Jockey Club as to the working of the French rules for selling races, has for the present resulted in a comparatively minor proposal on their part for reform of the "rules of racing" under this heading. As regards the other features of difference which exist in the two codes, the stewards seem to facilitate their report, and to begin to take into further calculation the interests of race funds, and of owners who "wish to gamble" on their horses. They admit that the existing English auction system tends, on the whole, to produce better selling prices, and therefore better profits for "the fund," and that it also facilitates gambling. An owner of a horse can withdraw him unsold at a loss for purely gambling purposes, hoping to win in bets more than he loses by selling below value, would find all his plans upset if his animal could be claimed from him before the race, for the bare cost of stake plus selling price. Having duly weighed all *pros* and *cons* of the two systems the stewards have come to the conclusion that they will not tent with one small piece of alteration. This is a sound one, and to be commended, and yet it falls far short of an inferences to which the earlier sentences of their report seem to point. The new departure is to be as follows: That in future, when the weights of selling handicaps have been published the conditions of the race shall also admit of the owner reducing the weight on his horse by reducing the selling price of the animal. In the absence of such prohibition, an owner may enter his horse at the highest selling value, and wait for the weights. If, when they appear, he is satisfied with his impost, all his well; but if he thinks that at the weights his igamble is not likely to be a good venture, he may withdraw his horse. This boon is in favour, by announcing his willingness to let his horse be sold for a lower sum than he previously asked. This simply stultifies the handicap; the weights have been apportioned, so it is presumed, solely with reference to each horse's capacity for getting first past the post, and independently of the market value of the horse. The change which seems to the handicapper to be the best of the entry at even weights, may be the most worthless for general purposes, and for auction, and for anything short of the exigencies of the prospective gamble. He may be unsound in wind and limb, a roarer, with suspiciously incipient ring-bone, or a doubtful-looking suspensory ligament; and yet he may, on his present form, and with his counting handicaps cripple him, be able to gallop faster than his sounder opponents, which are intrinsically of higher prospective value. If a handicapper's services are once to be called in to adjust weights on the theory of equalising the chances of competitors, it should not be admissible for an owner, on the ground of his own judging and selling, to say in effect, "I will sell my horse below his value, if you will alter the handicap 7 lbs. in my favour." In fact, selling allowances conflict in principle with handicapping, and the two cannot properly co-exist. If the "handicap" principle is called in to uncourage entries in a given selling race, then the "allowance" principle must be regarded as cast aside. In no class of race has greater reform taken place during the last seventeen years than in selling races. They used to be productive of more fraud than all the rest of the Turf put together. They were used as blinds to handicappers far more than as a means of sale, or even of gambling on a result. (Did not Salamander take an airing in a selling race at Ealing just before the Grand National weights were published?) The insertion of claiming clauses put a considerable stop to this practice of running a dark horse to be sold for £50, when £1,000 really would not buy him. We should not be sorry to see a clause making any horse entered in a selling race liable to claim after the race, whether he runs or not. Cases may occur where an owner, between the time of entry and of running, suddenly discovers extra merit in his horse, and grudges to lose him at a price which a day before he would have readily accepted; but such circumstances exist more in theory than practice. To enter a horse for a selling race with no intention of running him, and solely with the view of lowering his public repute as to his merits, is far more common than running and ropping him, though not so scandalous, and should be checked if possible.—*Field.*

THE STORY OF THE PARACHUTE.

THE parachute commonly in use is nothing more or less than a huge umbrella, presenting a surface of sufficient dimension to experience from the air a resistance equal to the weight of descent, in moving through the fluid at a velocity not exceeding that of the shock the human person can endure without danger or injury. Consequently, in the East, where the umbrella has been from the earliest ages in familiar use, it appears to have been occasionally employed by vaulters, to enable them to jump safely from great heights. Father Loubere, in his curious account of Siam, relates that a person famous in that country for his dexterity, used to divert the king and court by the extraordinary leaps he took, having two umbrellas with long slender handles fastened to his girdle. Blachard was the first person who constructed a parachute to act as a safety-guard to the aëronaut in case of any accident. During an excursion he made from Lille, in 1785, when he traversed, without stopping, a distance of 300 miles, he let down a parachute with a basket fastened to it containing a cat which he suffered to fall from a great height, and which reached the ground in safety. The first parachute descent, however, was made by Jacques Garnerin, on October 22, 1797, in the Park of Monceau. De la Lande, the celebrated astronomer, has furnished a detailed and highly interesting account of this foolish experiment. Garnerin resided in London during the short peace of 1802, and made two ascents with his balloon, in the second of which he let himself at an amazing height, with a parachute. After cutting himself away, he floated over Marylebone and Somers Town, and fell in a field near St. Pancras Old Church. The oscillation was so great that he was thrown out of the parachute, and narrowly escaped death. The next person who tried the dangerous experiment was his niece, Eliza Garnerin, who descended several times in safety. Her parachute had a large orifice in the top, in order to check the oscillation, and this appears to have been tolerably successful. The next experimentalist was a person of the name of Cocking, who ended his days in a manner unworthy his talents, through a series of lamentable mistakes. His parachute was constructed on the opposite principle, of a wedge-like form, and was intended to cleave through the air, instead of offering a resistance to it. It has not yet been proved that the principle was wrong, but the defect lay in the weakness of the materials employed in the formation of the parachute. On July, 29, 1837, Mr. Cocking ascended in his new parachute, attached to the great Nassau balloon. Mr. Cocking liberated himself from the balloon, the parachute collapsed and fell, at a frightful rate, into a field near Lea, where poor Cocking was found with an awful wound on his right temple. He never spoke, but died almost immediately afterwards. It is much to be regretted that the descent was ever allowed to take place. The aëronauts themselves were for some time in a state of imminent peril. Immediately the parachute was cut away the balloon ascended with frightful velocity, owing to the ascending power it necessarily gained by being freed from a weight of nearly 500 pounds; and had it not been that the aëronauts applied their mouths to the air, bags previously provided, they must have been suffocated by the escaping gas. When the reaction took place, the balloon had lost all its buoyancy, and fell, rather than descended, to the ground. Mr. Hampton was the next person who attempted the experiment, and made three decents in a parachute in succession without injury. Undeterred by the awful fate of his predecessor, this gentleman determined on making a parachute descent which should prove the correctness of the theory, and the Montpelier Gardens at Cheltenham were selected as the scene of the exploit. Owing to the censure which attached to the proprietors of the Vauxhall Gardens for permitting Cocking's ascent, the owners of the Gardens at Cheltenham would not suffer the experiment to be made, and Mr. Hampton was obliged to have recourse to stratagem. As he was permitted to display his parachute in the manner he intended to use it, the idea suddenly flashed across his mind that he would carry out his long-nursed wishes. He suddenly cut the rope which kept him down, and went off to the astonishment of the spectators—the last cheering sound that reached him being, "He will be killed to a dead certainty!" After attaining an altitude of nearly two miles, Mr. Hampton proceeded to cut the rope that held him attached to the balloon. He paused for a second or two, as he remembered it would soon be life or death with him, but at length drew his knife across the rope. The first feelings he experienced were both unpleasant and alarming; his eyes and the top of his head appeared to be forced upwards, but this passed off in a few seconds, and his feelings subsequently became pleasant rather than disagreeable. So steady and slow was the descent that the parachute appeared to be stationary. Mr. Hampton remembered that a bag of ballast was fastened beneath the car, he stopped over and upset the sand; he also noted by his watch the time he occupied in descending. The earth seemed coming up to him rapidly, the parachute indicated its approach to *terra firma* by a slight oscillation and he presently struck the ground in the centre of a field, where he was first welcomed by a sheep, which started at this visitor from the clouds in utter amazement. Mr. Hampton repeated the experiment twice in London, though on both occasions with considerable danger to himself, the first time falling on a tree in Kensington Gardens, the second on a house which threw him out on the basket. After this experiment there was a lull in the parachute folly until recently, when Madame Poitevin startled the metropolis from its propriety by her perilous escapes both in life and limb. Although considerable ingenuity was displayed in the plan of expanding the parachute by the sudden discharge of gas from the balloon; still, the very fact of a woman being exposed to such danger by her husband will, we trust, hereafter prevent Englishmen from countenancing such an exhibition by their presence.—*Hatter's Gazette.*

"RAINBOW PARTIES."

THE latest society novelty in America is what is known as the rainbow party. All the young ladies in attendance wear neat little aprons of such design and colour as the taste of the wearer may suggest. The bottoms are all carefully left unhemmed. Every young lady has a number and duplicate numbers are kept in a box, which is generally placed in the neighbourhood of the gentlemen's cloak room, in charge of two young ladies. The gentlemen buy tickets which entitle them to a draw from the box. The purchaser having drawn a number, at once sets out to find the young lady wearing the duplicate number on her apron. The tickets are generally 4s. each, but at a South side party given a few nights ago they brought 20s. each. After all the young men have found their aprons, —or rather their young ladies wearing their proper aprons—the master of ceremonies announces the conditions. The young men are to hem the aprons, and the one doing the neatest, quickest, and most piece of work is to receive a prize. The young ladies supply their escorts with needle and thread, and at the call of time the fun begins with the efforts of the contestants to thread their needles. At last time is called, and a committee judges on the work. The prizes are sometimes quite valuable. At a West side party recently the young man who was most handly with needle and thread carried home an elegant French mantle clock. The aprons are raffled off after the prizes are awarded, and when a jealous young man attempts, as is often the case, to outbid a rival for the possession of a pretty girl's apron the prices brought by the innocent little aprons are amazingly large. At one rainbow party the sales amounted to £14.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97	9
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	" 99	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	" 101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan)	101	2
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	"	£1	
Ditto ditto Class B.	"	£1	Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity	"	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	"	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	"	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs.	100	0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	...	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	...	100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	...	101	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	...	102

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat forchildren; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by th process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES
extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

Pelletier

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS
PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD.
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld. and any Chemist in Bombay.

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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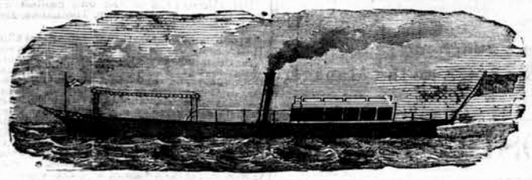

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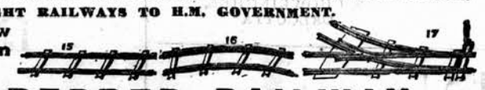

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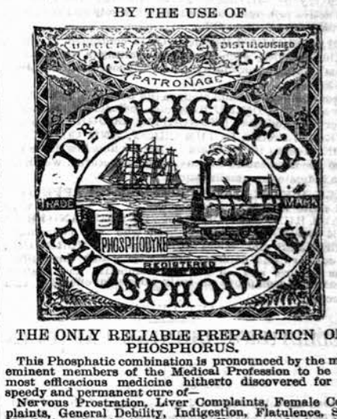

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